Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements [illegible] Propellers on alternate days [illegible] NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering twenty-nine first-class steamers [illegible] the Eastern, Western, Northern [illegible] States. The Company's [illegible] consisting of

130 Canal Boats.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS. [illegible]

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

TONAWANDA, FOUNTAIN CITY, FREE STATE, WENONA, MOHAWK, MENDOTA, PLYMOUTH, EVERGREEN CITY, NEPTUNE, GALENA, MAY FLOWER, CHICAGO.

CONSIGNEES: [illegible]

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. 1861.

Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. [illegible]

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. [illegible]

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! [illegible]

HUNTER, ... 680 tons ... Capt. Dickson. EDITH, ... 540 tons ... Capt. L. Hunt. ONTONAGON, ... 587 tons ... Capt. E. Wilkinson. SUN, ... 549 tons ... Capt. Jones.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R. [illegible]

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 109 Randolph Street, [illegible] PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES [illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. [illegible]

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE —There have been eight different nations represented at my office, in search of employment, namely: American, English, Irish, French, German, Norwegian, Bohemian and Swedes. [illegible] Mrs. A. L. BALKAM.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. [illegible]

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BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. JNO. H. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible]

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS. [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 Lasalle street, METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

20,000 BU. BARLEY MALT Cheap for Cash. IRWIN & MORRY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES AND KETTLES, [illegible]

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS WANTED. Good Wages and Regular Employment. TURNER & SIDWAY, [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

WARRANTY DEEDS — From [illegible]

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEEDS [illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861. NUMBER 338.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

KENTUCKY INVADED.

If the reports from Cumberland Gap may to be believed—and we see no reason to doubt them—the rebels have made a quick response to Kentucky's choice of the Union, by marching several thousand men into the State for rapine and plunder. They are said to be pouring through Cumberland Gap, headed upon Barboursville, where are large supplies of bacon, and a Bank to be robbed. If the raid has been indeed begun, it will probably not stop with this. There are other troops near the border, and other suspicious movements going on in Tennessee, that forbid the idea. Kentucky has made the fate of the Union her fate, and if her fields are now to be drenched in blood as a consequence, it will be because the rebel States have forced the issue.

GEN. PILLOW.

Our dispatches from Cairo and Louisville agree that Gen. Pillow is devoting all his energies to the concentration of rebel troops at New Madrid, and to the strengthening of that position. The camps at Union City have been exhausted, and it is believed that the railroads leading north from Memphis are being used to their utmost capacity in transporting troops. Whatever force Gen. Pillow may be able to collect, his defensive works at New Madrid must be (when complete) very formidable, or the traditions of Mexico and Mr. Russell's description of Fort Randolph are utterly at fault.

More big guns have been received at Bird's Point, from St. Louis, and on our side the preparations either for offensive or defensive warfare—as time shall develop a choice—are on a large scale and of the most complete order.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

The provisional convention of Virginia re-assembled at Wheeling, on Tuesday the 6th, and is attended by the delegates of nearly every county west of the Alleghanies—a more numerous body than at the first session. The great question of a division of the State—on which the Legislature refused to act—is now revived with seemingly a more settled determination of its friends to carry it through. There will be, and in fact there has been thus far, a warm contest upon it, but indirect votes show some 40 in favor of the project, with 30 opposed, the latter being of two classes—those who oppose any division, and those who regard present action as inexpedient. The first thing done by the convention was to raise a committee of 31, one from each county represented, who should consider and mature all plans looking to a separation from the eastern part of the State, and meanwhile all resolutions are referred to them. This committee has a large majority of divisionists, and is composed as follows:

Messrs. West of Wetzel, Crawford of Hancock, Nichols of Brooke, Wilson of Ohio, Burley of Marshall, Johnson of Tyler, Stewart of Doddridge, Williamson of Pleasants, Douglas of Ritchie, Van Winkle of Wood, Flesher of Jackson, Wetzel of Mason, Brumfield of Wayne, Kramer of Monongalia, Bares of Marion, Cather of Taylor, Zinn of Preston, Parsons of Tucker, Crane of Randolph, [illegible] of Barbour, Smith of Upshur, Lightburn of Lewis, Wilmer of Gilmer, Davis of Harrison, [illegible] of Wirt, Slack of Kanawha, Trout of Hampshire, Rawshurst of Fairfax, and Miner of [illegible].

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. [illegible], are the more important of the many referred to the committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Division of the State, be requested to inquire into the expediency of taking the sense of the people in all the counties lying west of a line from the north-west corner of Tennessee and running to the top of the Allegheny mountains to the State of Maryland, on the question of a division of the State.

2. That the sense so required shall be taken by ballot in the usual forms at the several places of holding elections in the said counties on a day named by this Convention in the month of October next.

3. That if a majority of the voters shall cast their votes on that day in favor of a division of the State, the Legislature shall be requested and empowered to pass a law calling a Convention to assemble at the Capital at Wheeling, at as early a day as may be, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, and doing all other things necessary to be done for the proper organizing of Western Virginia into a State to be called the State of New Virginia.

A resolution offered by Mr. Farnsworth, of Upshur, declaring it inexpedient to take action on a division of the State, and providing for the dissolution of the Convention on the 9th, was laid on the table after a sharp debate, by a vote of 39 to 25. A resolution providing for the repeal of the stay law passed by the Legislature, was also, after debate, tabled by a vote of 41 to 34. Ordinances have been reported declaring null and void the proceedings of the rival Convention at Richmond, particularly the act which alienates loyal citizens of the State; also, ordinances providing for the discharge of the duties of State officers, and for other matters of local interest. As an offset to the Richmond ordinance, it is proposed to adopt one at Wheeling declaring the aiders and abettors of treason enemies to the State, and confiscating both their real estate and personal property to the Government.

EMANCIPATION AND WAGES.

On the third page of this morning's issue, will be found some very interesting extracts from Abbott's book, in regard to the liberation, in the British West Indies, of 800,000 slaves in a single day. The fact of immediate emancipation is presented in a strikingly clear light.

The subject is one that possesses a peculiar interest at the present time, when a single well authentic fact is worth reams of declamation. In the case in question, nearly a million of human beings, who had long suffered the severest kind of slavery, were unconditionally introduced to the blessings of Freedom, and it is not known that a drop of blood was shed, or that a single blow was struck, or an outrage committed, by one of this vast multitude in consequence of their sudden release from bondage.

The greatest ally of slaveholders in this country, is the apprehension in the Northern mind that if the slaves were liberated, they would become roaming, vicious vagabonds; that they would overrun the North, and subsist by mendicancy and vagrancy; and that from the day they were made free, they would cease to work.

The slaveholders have instilled this monstrous lie into the minds of multitudes of people in the free States. Abbott's observations on the West Indies entirely explodes it. He shows that the stimulus of *wages* took the place of the lash, and the love of home kept the negro where he was born. There was no longer any motive for insurrection. In short, all the predictions of the croakers and enemies of freedom came to naught. He says: "It was found that upon all those estates where the slaves had been treated with any degree of humanity, *they were eager to remain and work for their former masters for the most reasonable wages,*" with the right to occupy the old dwellings, and the privilege of cultivating a small plot of ground, it was discovered that the field slaves almost universally preferred to remain on the old plantations amid scenes and associations endeared to them by time. The motive power of wages, the force of early attachments, the [illegible] of providing for his family and home, were found to be abundantly sufficient to keep the freed slave at work and [illegible] all the prognostications that he would become a wandering vagabond [illegible]. The nature of the negro [illegible] States is precisely the same as that of the negro in the West Indies; and if every slave in *Secessia* were liberated tomorrow, the same scenes of thankfulness, order, peace, sobriety, and industry, would be witnessed and experienced. The *danger* lies in the present system of compelling men and women to work without wages, and treating them as chattels.

How Dispatches are Made.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday, had an item in its local column stating that the steamer Ida May had brought a report that Gen. Rosecrans had intercepted the rebel forces under Gen. Wise at a place twenty miles beyond Gauley Bridge, and defeated him in a hard fought battle. The item stated the rebel loss at fifteen hundred and that of the Federal forces five hundred, and that after the battle Wise, finding his condition desperate, surrendered himself and all his forces prisoners of war. The report seemed so improbable that we declined publishing it. The next morning we found it dressed up as a telegraphic dispatch in one of the morning papers, and dated Cincinnati, Aug. 9. We make this explanation in answer to several inquiries respecting the truth of this fraudulent dispatch.

Personal.

Gen. Fremont has wisely continued Col. Wagener in the position assigned him under McClellan, as Chief of Artillery of his department, with headquarters at Cairo; and a dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* announces the further appointment of Capt. Kobold, of the Chicago Union Cadets, to superintend the rifled cannon. Both are experienced military men, and have seen service in Europe. Col. Wagener was offered a Brigadier Generalship, but preferred the post to which his experience and education more strongly directed him.

Hand Cuffs and Halters.

The Lynchburg *Republican* learns in addition to the handcuffs brought by the invading army was a large number of halters for hanging Southern traitors and rebels.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the handcuff and halter story is false. But it is evident that the Lynchburg paper thinks that if the Government dealt with traitors and rebels as their crimes deserve, handcuffs and halters would be needed. It was a sense of guilt and deserved punishment that suggested those articles to the mind of the Lynchburg editor.

Maine Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention of Maine met at Augusta on Wednesday the 7th, and was attended by about 700 delegates, who unanimously nominated Gov. Israel Washburn for re-election. The resolutions seem to be modelled after the Crittenden platform, as they declare that the war has been forced upon the North, and is now waged without any desire for subjugation or conquest, but to maintain the supremacy of the laws and preserve the dignity and equality of the several States, and that when this object is accomplished the war should cease.

Gov. Wise.

The story of the battle between Rosecrans and Wise, and the capture of the latter, is sheer nonsense.

Official List of the Casualties at Bull Run.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 9th.]

FIRST DIVISION—GEN. TYLER.

	Officers killed.	Men killed.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.	Officers missing.	Men missing.
General Staff	1					
1st Brigade, Col. Keyes	1	19	4	48	5	149
2d Brigade, Gen. Schenck	2	19		35	2	30
3d Brigade, Col. Sherman	3	117	15	193	13	240
4th Brig., Col. Richardson	3	117	15	193	13	240
Total	10	269	34	447	33	614

SECOND DIVISION—COL. HUNTER.

Division Staff			1			
Medical Staff					9	
1st Brigade, Col. Porter	1	83	9	129	9	236
2d Brig., Col. Burnside	5	35	3	85	3	50
Total	6	118	13	224	20	295

THIRD DIVISION—COL. HEINTZELMAN.

1st Brig., Col. Franklin	3	68	13	183	4	22
2d Brig., Col. Wilcox	1	70	11	161		816
3d Brigade	2	48	7	108	6	174
Total	6	186	31	452	10	1012

FIFTH DIVISION—COL. MILES (IN RESERVE).

1st Brigade, Col. Blenker		6		16		94
2d Brigade, Col. Davies		1	1	1		1
Total		7	1	18		95
Grand total	19	462	64	947	40	2046

[There are some telegraphic inaccuracies in the figures of the above table, but the grand total is no doubt correctly given.—ED. HERALD.]

THE LOSS OF ARTILLERY.

The following is the official report of the artillery loss at the battle of Bull Run, referred to in the report of Gen. McDowell:

Co. D, Second artillery, Capt. Arnold, six rifled pieces.

Co. I, First artillery, Capt. Rickets, six rifled Parrott ten-pounders.

Co. E, Second artillery, Capt. Carlisle, two rifled pieces and two howitzers. This company had six pieces in the action.

Co. —, Fifth artillery, Capt. Griffin, one rifled piece, four smooth bored—six pieces in the action.

Co. G, First artillery, one thirty pounder Parrott gun—one thirty pounder and two twenty pounder Parrott guns in action.

Rhode Island battery, five rifled pieces—six in action.

Making a total loss of seventeen rifled and eight smooth bore guns.

THE LOSS OF AMMUNITION AND COMMISSARY STORES.

Official reports make the losses in ammunition, Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores as follows:

One hundred and fifty boxes small arm cartridges.

Eighty seven boxes rifled cannon ammunition.

Thirty boxes old firearms.

Thirteen wagons loaded with provisions, and three thousand bushels of oats.

It is estimated that twenty-five hundred muskets and eight thousand knapsacks and blankets were lost.

Illinois Volunteers—Interesting Statement of Gov. Yates.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

It having been rumored in this city that no more volunteers could be had in Illinois, and that the Governor of that State would be compelled to resort to draft to fill the regiments called for, a letter was addressed to Governor Yates to ascertain the truth of the statement.

The following letter, in reply, not only authoritatively contradicts the rumor, but makes an interesting statement of the remarkable resources of that State, in men, and of their eager devotion to the cause of the country:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to yours of August 2d, I hasten to say that the information (which you say is from Chicago,) "that Illinois had no more volunteers, and that we would have to initiate measures for drafting," is without the least foundation. I am amazed that any citizen of Illinois should give currency to any such statement.

Besides the 20,000 men heretofore in the service, the Department at Washington has accepted ten Independent Regiments, which are nearly ready to take the line of march to Gen. Fremont's headquarters.

In addition to this, I am authorized to raise thirteen additional regiments of Infantry, five regiments of cavalry, and one battalion of artillery.

The Adjutant General's books show that 512 Companies have been tendered out of which to select the 13 regiments, or 130 Companies—that 102 Companies of Cavalry, and 22 of Artillery, have been tendered full and ready. I add, also, that I believe double the number would have been tendered, but for my letters and publications, that no more Companies could be accepted. Also, it is believed, from fifteen to twenty thousand men have gone to Missouri and other States, because they could not be received in their own State. Companies are daily leaving to join Missouri Regiments, which cannot be received by this State.

I have felt sorely vexed at the course of the Administration, in not suffering our brave volunteers to enter the army, and in overlooking the exposed condition of this and other Western States. I am glad it is now pursuing a different policy.

If I had authority, with prospect of means, and good arms, I could raise one hundred thousand men in Illinois alone, and carry the standard of the Republic in triumph from Cairo to the Balize. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD YATES.

P. S.—I shall be happy to give you information at any time as to Illinois.

A Secession Paper Mobbed.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 8, 1861.

The office of the *Democratic Standard* was completely relieved of its contents this afternoon by a mob composed of the soldiers of the returned First Regiment and of citizens. The *Standard*, which has been a long time "secesh," published an article reflecting on the soldiers. They demanded retraction, and the Palmers—the editors and proprietors—shook pistols and axes out of the windows and dared the mob, while the city authorities endeavored to quell the disturbance.

The Palmers fired four shots, wounding two soldiers. The office was immediately gutted and the materials burned in the street.

The Palmers took refuge in the attic, but were finally found and carried to the police station, protected by the police, though with great difficulty.

FROM CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Cape Girardeau—The Apprehensions of an Attack—Jeff. still at Bloomfield—Col. Marsh's Location and Surroundings—His Command—Gen. Watkins of Missouri.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Aug. 9, 1861.

I propose to tell you what I have seen and heard during a two days' tarry in this famous little city. The expedition of Col. McArthur brought me here, and the cleverness of the people, the fine table of the Johnson House, and the beauty of the town have kept me thus far beyond Col. McA.'s return.

You know the result of that expedition—that the alarm was groundless, the people of the Cape—soldiers and citizens—having been more scared than hurt, and that after a night's stay the Cairo lads turned about for home. And I am satisfied there has never existed any pressing necessity for these reinforcements.

Since being here I have mingled with all classes of people—secession and Union—and, as I intimate, I believe the Jeff. Thompson army is yet at St. Luke, near Bloomfield. They have never yet been within thirty miles of the place, in any force. Their scouts, of course are constantly about; in fact, on our way up from Cairo, we found a half dozen of them at Commerce, who, upon our first appearance went stringing off at a rapid gallop toward Benton, but the enemy, in any considerable force, as I say, have never been within a day's ride of the place. The rumors at Cairo, and the graphic dispatches received there, were to the effect that Thompson was within sixteen miles, and that an attack from his advance guard was momentarily expected.

"I knew it would be so—cuss the luck!" said one of Col. McA.'s command, the day of our approach to the place. There were just such expressions, too, trembling on the lips of every man on the boat. All came for a fight, firmly expecting to find one in progress, and finding everything in the most perfect quiet, not a shot to be heard, or a flow of blood to be seen, was altogether too much for a soldier's equanimity.

Cape Girardeau, I venture to say, is to-day only known to thousands of people in the United States as the location of a Federal camp menaced by rebels. And yet it is the most important city in South Missouri, well built, and finely located, with a population (before the war) of about five thousand. It is immediately on the Mississippi river, one hundred and fifty miles below St. Louis, and fifty miles above Cairo. The hills of the river just here are high and rolling, giving to the place, from an approaching boat, a finely picturesque appearance. There are fine schools, Protestant and Catholic, in the place, two printing offices, numberless churches, flouring mills, &c., &c.

When Col. Marsh, with the 20th Illinois, first came here, he found the citizens of the place about equally divided between secession and Unionism—the more prominent, however, generally secession. The little Union army made rapid converts, and in a very short time there were but few secessionists to be found in the place—the most violent of that breed fleeing to the embrace of Jeff. Thompson and his Southern allies.

Col. Marsh first located his encampment in the valley just north of the hill upon which he now is. The change of position was made at the suggestion of Gen. Fremont. The hill upon which the encampment is now located is immediately north of the city; and commands the whole country for miles around, with the exception of a huge hill off to the west, which is to be occupied, or enfiladed against.

It is not in the power of Jeff. Thompson's army to dislodge the Federal force from their present position, their entrenchments complete and properly mounted.

The January and Empress brought down 1,400 well armed troops for Col. Marsh's reinforcement. They are of the 9th Missouri and Rifle regiments, under command of Col. David Bayles. Six heavy pivot guns were brought along, which, when mounted on the hill entrenchments, will prove the absolute protection of the position.

The effective force now here may be put down at 5,000, made up as follows: 20th Illinois, 1,200; Col. Smith's American Zouaves, 1,200; the 9th Missouri and the Rifle Regiment, with one company of sappers and miners, 1400, and the Scott and Cape Girardeau counties Home Guards, 1,000. Then Captain Campbell of the Ottawa Artillery, heretofore in charge of Fort Prentiss, is here, with six guns and about one hundred men.

It is thought there will be no necessity for further reinforcements. At all events, Col. Marsh is well enough satisfied to risk an engagement with any number of rebels that may choose to come against him.

The city is under strong military guard night and day, and, as credit to the Federal troops, it is proper to say that good order generally prevails. I hear, in fact, no complaint of the conduct of the troops, and I have witnessed no instance of rowdyism on their part.

Several years ago I passed a year in this place, and as a consequence, I have something of an acquaintance with its people. Many of those whom I remember as my good friends, are to day in the army of Jeff. Thompson—my mortal enemies. It is more than likely they would like to see me, and I know I should like to see them, but I should prefer to have the place of meeting under the guns of Fort Fremont.

What a change since seven years ago! Then we were all of one country and at peace, today the streets of this city resound with the tramp of armed soldiers, and the prominent citizens of the place are fugitives from their homes and families.

What an abundance of abuse has been heaped on the head of Gen. Watkins, the famous leader of the Southwest Missouri rebels. But what if the world is mistaken, and Gen. Watkins a good Union man after all? Watkins is a half-brother of Henry Clay, a man of far more than ordinary talent, and an honorable, straight-forward citizen of Cape Girardeau county. Now, I am going to state in very few words what was told me by a good Unionist of Cape Girardeau:

Watkin's was, up to the time of Claib. Jackson's flight, a strong Union man, asserting his principles and defending them on every occasion. Then came a wild hurrah throughout this part of the State, for the organization of the militia under Jackson's infamous State law. It is asserted by the professedly knowing ones, that Watkins put himself at the head of the militia of this section, for no other purpose than to keep them in check and prevent collision with Union men. He has all along refused to let them move against Cape Girardeau, or to arm themselves with proffered Tennessee guns.

And now, at length, when there is no longer possibility of preventing a collision, you find Gen. Watkins superceded in command by Jeff. Thompson.

The secessionists of Cape Girardeau, I find, are bitter against him, and they openly assert that his sympathies are all with the Union. "Give the devil his due" is an old motto, well enough, perhaps, in this case. L. C.

LATEST FROM GEN. LYON.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS 13TH ILL. REGT., CAMP ROLLA, Aug. 9, 1861.

We have intelligence from Springfield up to Tuesday. Lyon had returned to Springfield with his command, and the enemy were assembled at McCullough's Store, or, as one report gave it, had fallen back to Arkansas again. Lyon probably feared a flank movement that would cut him off in the rear, and, moreover, was anxious for the supplies sent to Springfield. The train when last heard from was within ten miles of S., and without doubt accomplished the balance of the journey in safety.

There was great excitement in St. Louis when I arrived there on Monday evening. The *Herald* has published an extra, announcing a fight between McCulloch and Lyon, in which the Federal troops had been badly beaten. The story was made of whole cloth, and the next day Mr. Evans, whose name they had used as authority, came out and denied the whole affair. But Tuesday afternoon the secession element was high over the false news. When the intelligence came that reversed the whole story and made Lyon the victor, and the Confederates the vanquished, the tables were turned. The Union men were greatly elated, and the secessionists either denied the truth of the report or else quietly gave up their afternoon's arrogance. The rejoicing on the part of the Unionists was hearty enough to show how thoroughly they were concerned in the success of our cause.

I had an interview with Gen. Fremont on Wednesday morning. He was greatly pleased by the intelligence, and expressed himself proud of the success of our arms. The brave charge of the twenty seven horsemen particularly delighted him. The General was looking well, and evidently in his right place. He is a hard worker—the earliest riser of the household in the morning, and among the last to retire at night.

The general opinion in St. Louis seems to be that Pillow will not attack Bird's Point, but will hasten to unite his forces with Jackson's, and march upon Lyon—trusting by the concentration of Federal forces at Bird's Point, to be able to reach him before he can be reinforced. The course beyond Springfield is undoubtedly the road to Rolla, and thence to Jefferson City. I have no idea that the enemy intend to attack St. Louis. The city would be burned before they were fairly settled in it—allowing them success in their attack.

We have a new regiment at Rolla—the 7th Missouri, Col. Stevenson commanding. The regiment is called the Irish Brigade, six companies out of the ten being composed of Emeralders. They are under orders to advance to Springfield and are only waiting for transportation.

Yesterday the regiment was honored by a visit from Mrs. Wyman, the wife of our Colonel, and her sister, Miss Beadley. Ladies are a rarity here, and the family of Col. Wyman could not be particularly welcome. They will remain several days.

John B., Jr., also arrived, and has already been adopted as the son of the regiment. He three years of life would make him a corporal, if the French system was adopted. G. C. G.

LETTER FROM CAIRO.

Gen. Prentiss' Brigade—Their New Uniforms.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 9.

Gen. Prentiss' First Brigade Illinois Volunteers is to be newly uniformed on the 20th of the present month. This is a fact not simply of interest as concerning the comfort and appearance in the field of six thousand of our Illinois troops, but because their clothing is to be of a style and quality that will challenge comparison with any in the entire country.

I have been examining some of these suits to-day in the office of Quartermaster Hatch, and more than ever experienced a sense of indignation against the knavish contractors who, in place of such clothing as this, have hung upon our brave fellows in all the States such scoundrel imitations of proper uniform. It is a move in the right direction in this Brigade, now newly organized for three years, to equip it thus splendidly, and the example should be contagious. Certainly such a contagion would be a happy exchange on the fearful epidemic of shoddy cloth and shingle-soled shoes.

This uniform is in two suits, the first, a fine firm grey doeskin cassimere, cut and put together in a workmanlike manner. The coat is a short skirt, midway to the knee, trimmed with scarlet for artillery and blue for infantry. The pants are of the same material. The hat is a firm and durable soft felt, gray, moderately high crowned, cocked at the sides by a simple button, allowing the brim to be worn at will for the protection of the neck. The fatigue suit is a shirt, pantaloons and Zouave cap in firm hickory cloth. The overcoat, to be ordered later in the season, is a garment of the usual army pattern, in style and color, but better than I have seen yet put upon our volunteers.

The price of the first named suit is $12.75, of the fatigue suit $3.00, of the overcoat $9.50. The new knapsack is a most complete affair, with "all the modern conveniencies" as house agents say. This outfit of the Brigade was decided upon by a meeting of the Colonels of the several regiments comprising it. These are:

Seventh Regiment—Col. Cook.
Eighth Regiment—Col. Oglesby.
Ninth Regiment—Col. Paine.
Tenth Regiment—Col. Morgan.
Eleventh Regiment—Col. Wallace.
Twelfth Regiment—Col. McArthur.

The accoutrements are of the best character, haversack, canteen, and knapsack as above named. This should be the auspicious beginning of a better day for our Illinois volunteers, who deserve to be well clothed and well armed.

If it has cost us three months' experience to learn the proper treatment of our volunteers, the lesson will have been worth retaining even though dearly paid for. S.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

Position of the Opposing Forces—The Irish Brigade—Missouri War Shinplasters—Col. Mulligan on a Secesh Hunt—The Epitaph of Secession in Missouri.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Editors Chicago Tribune:

ST. LOUIS, August 8, 1861.

There is hot work preparing in Missouri. We are on the eve of engagements that within thirty days will determine the position of this State. In the Southwest, Lyon and McCulloch are bracing up and drilling for each other. In the Southeast, Jeff. Thompson, Pillow and Harris are gathering the rifles and bowie knives of Tennessee and Arkansas against the regiments of Cols. Turchin, Smith, Marsh, Schaeffer, and others. Just beyond the southern State line, within the security of Arkansas, that pleasant, middle-aged gentleman, Mr. Massy, supposed to be Sec'y of State of Missouri is eccentrically engaged in converting worthless paper into more worthless money for Jackson's army. He ran away with the Seal of State, leaving behind him a pleasant house and a bad character. When I passed through Jefferson three days ago, the Montgomery Guards, of Col. Mulligan's Irish Brigade, were occupying the mansion and redeeming it from the imputations of its former tenant. I have met no regiment in this State, which, in discipline or muscular build, promises more service than Mulligan's Irish Brigade. They were selected from all the troops in the St. Louis Arsenal to guard the Capital during the sitting of the late Convention. I have heard both the citizens of Jefferson City and the members of the Convention speak warmly of their ardor and efficiency. During a short visit that I paid Col. Mulligan, I found Gov. Stewart and a number of the delegates at his quarters. The Colonel has since, with some picked companies, pushed into the interior of the State.

Here at St. Louis Gen. Fremont has inspired the Union cause by his unremitting vigor. Bold, adroit and scientific, he will make rapid and successful work in Missouri. I doubt if a man in all the Union could be selected, who, by association, habits, education and address, is so eminently fitted for the Western Department as John C. Fremont. He is a soldier by nature and a leader of men by a life's experience. His history inspires confidence and his presence affection. The epitaph of secession in Missouri is "Fremont."

CATESBY.

Traitors in the Camp.

[From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, Aug. 3.]

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

It is ascertained that the Southerners had accurate information of the National movement, the withdrawal from Fairfax being part of their plan to ambuscade the Nationalists.

We take the above dispatch from the Nashville *Union*, a secession journal. The day on which it bears date, July 27, three distinguished secessionists, from Mississippi and Tennessee, and one of them in command of a regiment, paid us a visit, and had a free and full conversation with us, lasting for more than one hour. In the course of that conversation, the gentleman from Mississippi stated to us that they had accurate information of the plans and purposes of the National army, and that the Confederate Government had acquired that knowledge at a cost of $100,000! This statement was made in a confident tone, and by a gentleman whom we indorse as a reliable man. If it be so, and we give it credit, there must be treachery in the National army. Who is the traitor?

Captain Tyler.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Capt. Tyler who was arrested in this city on Wednesday, was the commandant at Fort Kearney when the civil war broke out. He deserted the Fort, spiking the cannon and stealing everything he could. The following extract from a letter written in the Fort at that time, is furnished by a friend who vouches for its reliability:

FORT KEARNEY, May 23.

The Commanding Officer, Capt. Tyler, spiked 16 pieces of cannon (all we had) last week and *deserted* the post, taking with him about 60 Government mules, &c. &c. He had issued orders to blow up the magazine and burn the gun-carriages, but the dragoons mutinied and were about to kill him after the guns were spiked—so he left in a hurry. The dragoons are all Union men.

Baltimore Safe—Arrival of Six Batteries of Flying Artillery—Civilians forbidden to Cross the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Breckinridge's conduct in Baltimore, in endeavoring to stir up secessionists there, is regarded here as infamous. If he is not more cautious, he will be arrested on the charge of treason.

Baltimore is henceforth in no danger. There are regiments enough of Union troops around and at the city, as a base of operations, to occupy the whole principality.

Pennsylvania Flying Artillery, to the amount of six batteries, arrived here to day.

Civilians are to-day denied passage across the Potomac on any pretext.

Good News from Kentucky.

MT. VERNON, ROCK CASTLE CO., KY., August 7, 1861.

The vote of Rock Castle county for (Bachelor) Union candidate for Representative is 720—for (Whitaker) secession, only 7 votes. I think this will pass for the banner county of Kentucky. This county and Laurel have but one Representative. I will give the vote of Laurel, provided it comes by mail in time.

N. B.—The mountains are on fire. In a few days they will have a thousand or fifteen hundred soldiers for the army of the United States, to clear out Cumberland Gap. E. S.

Col. Wentworth Enlisting for the War.

We find the following in the special dispatches from Washington to the New York *World*:

THE FEELING IN THE WEST.—The war spirit in the West, as reported by letters constantly received here, is intense. In Illinois, nearly all the leading men of the State are taking a hand in the military business. Hon. John F. Farnsworth is here for the purpose of getting authority to raise a regiment. And it was told to-day that a number of policemen and others, formerly under the celebrated John Wentworth, ex-mayor of Chicago, are urging him also to raise a regiment, and it is thought he will consent to do so.

"K. G. C" Lodges in Illinois.

We are sorry to state that we have been informed that two or three lodges of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" exist in Tennessee Prairie, Marion county, and that secret meetings are held two or three times a week by the members of the organization. We are also informed that lodges of this character exist in almost every precinct in the neighboring county of Jefferson.—*Salem Advocate, Aug. 8.*

Business and Financial Prospects of New York.

[From the New York World—Money article.]

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES AND THE FUTURE OF TRADE.—Capitalists are waiting to invest in government securities, and the impression exists among well informed parties that Mr. Chase, on his visit to this city, which is expected in a few days, will have no difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements for immediate loans to the full extent of the government wants. On the present specie basis of the New York banks, this city could take at once from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 of government securities, with great benefit to the money market and trade of New York. The prompt distribution of this amount of money into the channels of trade will speedily impart healthy activity to the movements of commerce. Since November, 1860, to the present date, we have been suffering from a severe commercial crisis—produced by the non-payment of about $150,000,000 of Southern indebtedness, and Western bank troubles and defaults, and aggravated since April by the evils of civil war—but we have not yet experienced any of the benefits which a large war expenditure must necessarily bring with it. Hitherto, the money which Government has expended comes from peace appropriations for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1861; the extraordinary expenditure for the war is just beginning. The commerce of the country is stagnant from a variety of causes. Domestic produce and foreign exports, both North and South, for the last two years, have exceeded a fair average; our importations from abroad for last year are much decreased, and the influx of specie, and gain in active floating capital by the country, are beyond all past records. The country is really possessed of more means and capital to do a large and safe business than at any past period. Mercantile credit is, however, curtailed, and this curtailment of credit has taken from the basis of operations in regular trade at least $600,000,000—equivalent to the withdrawal of capital to an equal amount. Specie and capital are in excess; but confidence and credit are wanting in order to use them. The business of the nation is at a stand still because nobody feels disposed to move, and just so it must remain until somebody does move. Government proposes to move by borrowing the surplus capital which is at present useless to commerce, thereby benefitting every interest, and employing the money which nobody seems to want. Government proposes and possesses the power to change the present dullness and lethargy of our business men into activity and enterprise by becoming a cash purchaser for $35,000,000 per month of American labor, agricultural products and manufactures. Three hundred millions of dollars per annum spent among ourselves must produce prosperous activity, and can in no way weaken our financial or banking system by unhealthy expansion or exports of specie to foreign countries. There is, therefore, evidently no event or policy in our history which can rival in importance this war, in the powerful impetus which its expenditure, directed by the policy of the government, must necessarily give to the domestic manufactures, industry and enterprise of the nation. Domestic fabrics are used wholly by the troops; cloths, boots and shoes, hosiery and underclothing are all made here. Women are using more of domestic cotton and muslin prints, delaines and cashmeres; also ladies' shawls, mens' plaids and blankets, and flannels of domestic manufacture are more in demand; and it is in accordance with the principles which regulate the consumption of every article of commerce that, as these domestic fabrics are superceding foreign during the war, they will ever after permanently retain the market against foreign goods, from motives of economy, convenience and habit among our people. After the expected visit of Mr. Chase to this city, the government will doubtless arrange to disburse rapidly large sums of money, and beneficial results will speedily manifest themselves in financial and commercial activity, which will impart confidence to business men and capitalists, and lead to gradual increase in mercantile credit. During the last eight months we have discounted all the financial and commercial evils of the war, and also of our overtrading and paper expansion in 1857 to 1860. We shall henceforth begin to reap the good.

SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI.

Deplorable Effects of the Rebel Invasion.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

Our verbal advices from the Southwest reveal a fearful state of things in that region. With the destructive march of the rebel invaders, a system of horse stealing, robbing, and general outlawry prevails. Numberless atrocities and excesses are daily committed by the rebel forces, and those in league and sympathy with them. It is estimated that four fifths of the horses in possession of the rebel troops, who are generally mounted, were stolen from the counties of Jasper, Barton, Lawrence and Newton, the section overrun by the invaders. Marauding parties are furnished with a commission to "hunt," a mild term used to cover up these predatory attacks. Horses, mules and wagons are captured wherever found. One of these commissions, or "furloughs to hunt," was found on the person of a Lieutenant, from Hickory county. The document was signed by DeWitt C. Hunter, Colonel. A man named Smith, lately moved in from Kansas, was known to have captured twenty horses and marched with them to his home in Jasper county for his private use. The community is demoralized by this system of "horse privateering," the lowest wretches in the community taking advantage of the anarchy which prevails to prey on the property of their neighbors. A man named Linn, of Sarcoxie, has made a successful "hunt," having captured, it is said, nearly a hundred horses. Foraging parties levy their contributions on friend and foe alike. Frequent robberies of stores have been committed. Large quantities of grain have been taken, and all the flouring mills have been pressed to perform a share in the "*grinding*" exactions. This system of plunder is but a small part of the aggravations which afflict the inhabitants in the regions indicated. Their fears are excited by roving bands of Indians, who it is confidently believed, accompany the rebel horde. The Indians belong to the Cherokee and Creek tribes, and are mostly half-breeds, with faces of hideous aspect. It is averred on good authority, that a Cherokee named Fry, has a commission in his deer skin pouch, insuring him a reward of $50 for the scalp usually worn by Dr. Stemmer, of Jasper county. The names of other loyal citizens are mentioned, whose scalps are in good demand, at a paying figure. The morals of the women seem also to suffer from the inhumanity of the times. A benevolent lady, whose name for the honor of her sex we suppress, *offers a premium for human scalps sufficient to make a bed quilt.* Her devotion to the rebel cause exceeds in a degree the more mercenary motive of the Cherokee, *Fry.*

We might add numberless instances to the above, but we forbear for the present. The people are fleeing from these terrible evils that afflict them at home, and are seeking an asylum among utter strangers. The road between Springfield and Mount Vernon has been filled with fugitives for several weeks. We can but hope that the time for their deliverance is near at hand.

Brutality of the Rebels.

Government has information through an intercepted letter from an honorable rebel at one of the rebel forts opposite Pickens, to a friend in one of the Gulf States, of the following facts:

"We had some little excitement at the fort last night and this morning, caused by the arrival among us of a man from Pickens. It seems that he was bathing on his side of the channel, a mile and three-eights distant from here, and he swam beyond his depth. Both wind and tide being against him, he came over to us, and threw himself upon the mercy of the commander, Major Gregory, who, we think, treated him very badly.

He appeared to be a noble fellow. When asked whether he was a deserter, he replied: "No, Sir, I am a gentleman." Major Gregory tried to get some information from him as regards the state of defense in which Pickens was, but he refused to give any, upon which Gregory ordered him to be gagged—horrible—and sent to Barrancas Prison. This may be the rule of war, but may Heaven deliver us from ever maltreating a helpless foe.

"The Madison Rifles consulted about the propriety of suffering the order to be carried out, but they were advised by their own officers not to interfere; that if they did they should be punished for mutiny; besides they did not know the true real cause of the treatment.

"11 o'clock.—Just returned from a small group of friends, who were discussing animatedly the question whether or not the prisoner was treated justly. They came to the conclusion that he was not only treated unjustly, but cruelly, and they have determined to report the commander of the Fort to headquarters. What good it will do we cannot tell. But such acts of unkindness should not be left unnoticed. I think that Gen. Bragg will express his indignation at the bad manner in which the prisoner was treated and will, if possible, redress the injury.

"I admire the prisoner. He seemed to feel no fear of foes or death. When clothes were given him, he said that if he ever lived to get back he would return their equivalent in money. When told that he would be shot if he did not answer the questions put to him, he told Gregory to shoot him if he chose, that one death was all a soldier could die. At one time he was highly insulted at the treatment, and even prepared to spit upon the insolent man, who dared to try to force him to betray his friends. Such men are rarely found, and when they are, should command respect even from their enemies."

Ideas to Dismiss.

Russell, writing to the London *Times*, from Washington, on the 8th ult., said:

What may come after battle, who can say. At present dismiss entirely from the mind of England the idea, no matter how it may originate, that there will or can be peace, compromise, union or secession till war has determined the issues.

Not Dead, but Prisoners.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 10.—A letter received at Hudson, Mich., from Captain De Golyer of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, reports him self and Lieut. Preston well, but prisoners. They have heretofore been reported killed.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WHAT M'CLELLAN IS DOING.

GEN. WOOL SENT TO FORT MONROE.

MOVEMENTS OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

REBEL INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

The Defences at Bird's Point.

MORE TROOPS FOR GEN. PILLOW.

Disturbances in North Missouri.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1861.

THE COMMAND AT FORT MONROE.

Gen. Wool has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, where he will assume command, *vice* Gen. Butler. No movement will probably be had from that point at present. Gen. Butler will continue there, however, for some days, and will then be called to more active duty in the field.

CONSUL AT PARIS.

John Bigelow, the genial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, and whose extensive acquaintance in Europe peculiarly fits him for the place, has been appointed Consul at Paris; an appointment worth $5,000 a year. The consulate having been suddenly vacated by Mr. Spencer, is in charge of Thomas L. Dudley, of New Jersey, under the appointment of Minister Dayton.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

Prince Napoleon and suite have returned to New York, and will, before leaving the country, pay a somewhat extended visit to the West. The royal visitor has been quite lionized here, notwithstanding the all-absorbing topic of war. His late visit to the rebel headquarters at Manassas is the subject of much comment, and all sorts of theories are based upon it by different people, according to their own sympathies or fears. The French Minister and his Secretary of Legation attended him to Manassas, and it is understood that the military authorities blame the Secretary of State for granting them this permission.

M'CLELLAN'S RECONNOISANCE.

Gen. McClellan made an elaborate reconnoisance of the country towards Fairfax, today, from an observatory beyond Alexandria.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Smith left for Indiana this afternoon, on a visit home. Secretary Cameron has returned from Pennsylvania. Secretary Chase, who has been to New York for consultation with the money gods, on the subject of the Government loan, will return here on Monday.

Mr. Lincoln takes advantage of a few days, next week, for a trip to Long Branch, N. J., where Mrs. Lincoln and "the boys" will make a more extended stay. Mrs. Lincoln's departure to this famous watering place has been worked up by the New York *Herald* as an important State event, but the proprietor of the long row of sheds that are dignified by the name of a "hotel," at Long Branch, is the party most deeply interested of all outsiders.

DISCIPLINE FOR REPORTERS.

Since Gen. McClellan arrived here the occupation of sensation mongers is quite gone. There are but few violations of the rules agreed upon at the press meeting, and which were sanctioned by McClellan, and those few have now been made to feel the weighty hand of military law. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the city papers — particularly the *Evening Star* and *Republican*—to cease printing information of the movements and locations of our troops, which can only benefit the rebels more than us; and he has further directed that the telegraph shall not be used to convey such news to other points; as also, that mere speculations upon what is to be done in the future shall cease to be transmitted. Reporters are cut down to facts, and even some facts are not permitted to be used.

FROM CAIRO.

More Supplies for Bird's Point—More Troops for Pillow—The Rebel Camp at Union City Broken Up.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

The rebel Camp at Union City, Tenn., has been entirely broken up, and many of the force there, it is reported, have joined Pillow at New Madrid. No movement from there had taken place at last accounts.

The steamer Louisiana, from St. Louis, today, brings six heavy guns for the entrenchments at Bird's Point; also, wheelbarrows and entrenching tools. The troops themselves are paid at the rate of 75 cents per day, extra, for working on the entrenchments, which are making good progress.

FROM QUINCY.

Affairs in General Hurlbut's District.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

Passenger trains last night and this morning were fired into near Shelbina, Mo. About 100 balls struck one train, but no one was hurt.

Thursday night about 150 rebels quartered in Palmyra, but they were driven away on Friday by a detachment from Gen. Hurlbut's camp at Hudson.

Troops are moving lively, and in all directions, in Missouri, but in small bodies. It is difficult to gain information which is reliable, and which at the same time is not "contraband."

KENTUCKY INVADED.

Southern Response to Her Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—The *National Union*, of Winchester, Ky., yesterday, issued an extra saying they are informed that between two and three thousand rebel troops have come into Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap, and are marching on Barboursville, with a supposed intent to seize fifty thousand pounds of bacon, and to rob the bank there. It is feared they intend to proceed from thence to Richmond, Kentucky. The Unionists in the vicinity of Barboursville, sent runners to Owsley, Jackson, and other counties, where Union men are rapidly gathering with rifles and shot guns. The extra says its news is reliable, but we have no means of verifying it here.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch to the New York *Commercial* says:

There is no truth in the report that the navigation of the Potomac is interfered with. Boats are arriving from Baltimore.

The rebels are still trying to negotiate with the Indian tribes, and have promised them annuities if they will forswear their allegiance to the Government. John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, however, remains loyal, and stands in the way of the enemy.

The names of the petitioners presented some days ago by Senator Breckinridge, purporting to come from Niagara County, N. Y., asking that the present difficulties be adjusted, are supposed to be nearly all forgeries. They have been sent for by prominent gentlemen living in that county, who assert that they are forgeries, and they are now engaged in ferreting out the perpetrators.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Post* says Government has just issued stringent orders to prevent the transmission of telegraph accounts of army movements, whether past, present, or future.

Ex-Minister Faulkner has not yet expressed any secession sentiments, but he is exceedingly non-committal. The secessionists here say that in a few weeks he will enter the rebel army as a brigadier-general.

The officers of the steamer Freeborn report that the slaves are constantly employed by the rebels in the construction of entrenchments upon the Potomac.

Confederate Scrip and Coffee.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Sales were made to-day of 200 bags of coffee at 25c, payable in Confederate States Treasury notes. The Washington report that Lieut. Walter H. Stevens, formerly a Federal Engineer, is now a Confederate army defaulter, is universally discredited.

Sunday's Dispatches.

SUNDAY EVENING—11 O'CLOCK.

LATEST FROM CAIRO.

All Safe Now—Rebel Advance—Another Attempt on the Railroad—The Big Guns all Right.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 11, 1861.

The six twenty-four pounders have been landed from the steamer Louisiana at Bird's Point, and are within the entrenchments. The Louisiana takes back to St. Louis, to-night, Col. Rombour's Missouri regiment of Home Guards, whose term is out on Saturday.

The rebels made another attempt to destroy the trestle work on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. It was set on fire this side of the former break. It is now in the possession of the Federal troops—the entire line to Charleston is being put in order.

It is rumored that the rebels have advanced six miles from New Madrid.

Weather fine and river falling fast. The gun-boats are detained above New Albany, and cannot pass the bar. There is no steamer down from St. Louis to-day. Health of camps good; less so at Norfolk, where Col. Turchin's 19th Illinois regiment are located. They have 150 on the sick list, mostly remittents and fever and ague.

The funeral of Sergeant Abraham Inman, 19 years old, of Captain Marsh's company, 18th regiment, took place to-day. His remains were sent to his friends at Jonesboro.

By this last arrival of heavy guns the works at Bird's Point are made most complete; and they could be held against any force the rebels could bring against them. All apprehensions of an attack are past, and it is to other portions of the State that we must look for active operations for some time to come. S.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, Aug. 11.—Scouts report the rebels' advanced outposts six miles north of New Madrid.

The trestle work of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, south of Charleston, was burned by the rebels last night.

A Panic Near Lyon's Camp.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 8.—Much alarm has been created here in consequence of reports that the rebels were flanking the city on the southwest and east. The stores were closed, citizens gathered together all valuables easily transportable, and the directors of the branch of the State Bank of Missouri have placed about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (nearly all specie) in charge of General Lyon for safe keeping.

Scouting parties now report the roads all clear, and the public mind has become more calm. The only force of rebels now known to be in the vicinity, are on Wilson Creek, 12 miles from here, and a force will be sent to attack them in a few days.

The Expected Battle in Missouri.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Aug. 10.—Springfield advices to Thursday morning say no battle has been fought, but one was hourly expected. Five hundred cavalry were ready to move on Thursday morning, and the Home Guards were in motion. Our regulars remained in position, and the troops lay on their arms on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The rebels were then encamped at Wilson's Creek, 12 miles from Springfield. On Tuesday evening a slight skirmish took place between patrolling parties four miles out on the Mount Vernon road, in which four rebels were killed.

Jeff. Thompson Retreats.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—It is stated on reliable authority that Jeff. Thompson, with his entire command, made a demonstration against Cape Girardeau on Friday, but finding the place much better defended than he anticipated, he precipitately fled.

News from Southern Sources.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—On the 8th the steamship Massachusetts was about eight miles off Ship Island.

A special dispatch to the Nashville *Union*, dated 10th inst., says General Butler burned Hampton.

The Richmond papers state that the use the captured handcuffs were to be put to, was to handcuff captured Southerners and make breastworks of them.

A Brush at Potosi, Mo.

POTOSI, Mo., Aug. 10.—A party of 110 rebels made a dash into this town yesterday, but were fired on by 14 Home Guards, and compelled to retire, with a loss of two killed and several wounded. One of the Home Guard was mortally wounded.

It is reported that there are 1100 rebels in camp about thirty miles below here.

Sharp Work by the Blockading Fleet.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 10.—The Quaker City this morning brought in the prize schooner George V. Baker, and her Confederate crew in irons. She was first captured off Galveston by a United States vessel, and sent to New York with a United States crew aboard. Afterwards she was captured off Cape Hatteras by the privateer York and four rebels put aboard. Meanwhile the York was seen by the gun boat Union, which chased and burnt the York, after the pirates had beached her and escaped.

Captured Vessels Recaptured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The schooner Mary Alice arrived here to-day. She had been captured by the pirate ship Dixie, and her Captain and three men were taken aboard the pirate vessel. She was afterwards recaptured by the Wabash, and the pirate crew transferred to her.

The Wabash also captured the brig Sarah Starr, which had no papers.

Hon. Jo. Holt at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10.—Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, arrived here to day, and was enthusiastically received. He made a short speech, in the course of which he said: "I knew Kentucky never faltered, although her politicians did; but in the depths of her soul she has been determined from the first to stand by the Union."

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Spanish Minister announced to the Secretary of State yesterday, that the seven vessels captured by the privateer Sumter had been discharged by order of his Government.

Ninian A. Edwards, brother in law of President Lincoln, has been appointed Commissary of Brigade on McClernand's staff.

Prince Napoleon took leave of the President yesterday and returned direct to New York.

Supposed Movement of Rebel Troops to Reinforce Pillow.

LOUISVILLE, August 10.—No trains have been allowed to run eastward of the Tennessee River, from Memphis, for the past two days. It is supposed that the rolling stock is engaged transporting troops to Union City, Tenn.

From the Rebel Capital.

RICHMOND, Va., August 10, (via New Orleans.)—The papers this morning semi-officially announce that Admiral Dundas intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of Lincoln's pretended blockade.

The British Consul here states that he has no official authority for such a statement.

Pay of Soldiers.

The New York papers differ in their construction of the law increasing the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers, a majority of them claiming that the increase is four dollars per month. The *World* of Friday last has the following on the subject:

The pay of privates and non-commissioned officers has been increased only *two* dollars per month, although it has been reported that the increase was four dollars. The Senate did pass a bill adding the larger sum, and after the bill had been amended by the House, the Senate concurred in the amendment, and the bill stood passed. Subsequently, however, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate reconsidered its action, and adopted a new bill giving only two dollars increase, and for lack of time for any other course, the House concurred in the new bill, which received the President's approval, and is consequently a law.

Proposed Increase of the Rebel Army.

It is understood in official circles, says the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the Secretary of War, the Hon. L. Pope Walker, has recommended to Congress an addition to the Southern army of about three hundred and fifty regiments, or such a number as, added to the force already organized, will make an aggregate of five hundred and sixty regiments. Estimating each regiment at a thousand men, this would give a force of five hundred and sixty thousand men, rank and file. The white population of the Confederate States being, in round numbers, five millions six hundred thousand souls, the proposed army would amount to just ten per cent of the whole, or one soldier to every ten white people.

Telegraph Announcement.

CHICAGO OFFICE, Aug. 10.

The Iowa and Missouri Telegraph Company's line, connecting Keokuk, Montrose, and Fort Madison, Iowa, direct with Chicago and the East, was completed to-day.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A sober man that understands taking care of a horse, and is willing to make himself generally useful in a boat yard. Must come well recommended. Apply at AUBURST & DOUGLAS' Boat Yard, South Branch, near Twelfth street.

WANTED.—A first-class Patent Right man, who has had much experience and uniform success in the sale of Patent Rights, is open to an engagement. Would purchase a Patent if the article is of easy and cheap manufacture, ready sale, good profits and suited to the times. Parties having patents or manufactured Patent Articles for sale, would do well to address "O. S.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A small, comfortable house, pleasantly situated, on the South side, north of Polk street and east of Clark street. Rent not to exceed $[illegible] per annum. Address, giving full particulars, P. O. Box 3133.

WANTED—A Situation in a Flour Mill by a man who is experienced in the business, and can give references if required. Address "O. A.," this office.

WANTED.—300 Saddle and Harness Makers wanted at 98 Lake street. CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.

WANTED—20 Wood Choppers. We will pay 25 cents per cord for chopping Beach and Maple Wood. [illegible] C. A. HAWLEY & CO. [illegible]

BUGGIES WANTED—One light half top, double seated, Buggy, [illegible]

UNITED ORDER OF ANCIENT DRUIDS.—A Special General Meeting of the above order will be held on Tuesday Evening next, [illegible] JOSEPH HAMPSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LUMBER!—One second-hand Stationary Steam Engine, in good running order, [illegible] Apply to F. W. GATES & CO., corner Canal and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—The Store and Dwelling, 165½ South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. One of the best locations in the city. Apply as above.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of FESTIVAL CHIMES, By the young American Composer, S. WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 1st of September next. Price 40 Cents (Retail.) Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

DAY, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND TEA DEALERS, No. 69 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. I. C. DAY, W. T. ALLEN, S. P. FARRINGTON. We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to our very large stock of Groceries, including everything kept by first class Grocers, purchased before the Tariff and offered at prices that will tempt close buyers. D., A. & CO.

2000 Bbls REFINED AND Clarified Sugars, including New York Standard Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, New York Coffee A & B, and all grades of Chicago Refinery Goods, for sale low for cash by DAY, ALLEN & CO., 69 South Water street.

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T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. J. E. MAPLE.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson. NIGHT EXPRESS: 7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. [illegible] CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. [illegible]

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 64 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

FORSYTH'S OIL. CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175 LAKE STREET 175.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—A complete assortment for sale at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. [illegible] Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room. All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE. All changes charged thirty cents per Square. RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 20.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

DRY GOODS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 13th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, An invoice of Dry Goods, and an invoice of Watches, Jewelry, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FIVE PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, Three Superior New Piano Fortes, in full round Rosewood Cases. One Fine Second-Hand Piano Forte, in Fancy Square Rosewood Case. One good Second-Hand Piano Forte, in Mahogany Case. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LIQUORS FROM A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on WEDNESDAY, August 14th, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, A small stock of CHOICE LIQUORS from the Lake House, consisting of [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CROCKERY WARE, Table Cutlery, Guns, Rifles, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at their sale rooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a variety of New and Second Hand Furniture, Bedsteads, Cane and Flag Seat Chairs, &c., &c. ALSO, An invoice of Table Cutlery, Crockery Ware, &c., &c. ALSO, An invoice of Double and Single Guns and Rifles, &c. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF BOOTS and SHOES, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe Sale On THURSDAY, August 15th, At 9½ O'clock, At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. TERMS CASH. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Saddlery and Coach Hardware, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on FRIDAY, August 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at Store No. 179 State street, An entire stock of SADDLERY HARDWARE, [illegible] By order of the Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, August 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, a large variety of Furniture, &c., consisting of FOR PARLOR—[illegible] BEDROOM—[illegible] DINING ROOM—[illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street, Fashionable Summer and Fall Clothing AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, August 14th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street, TWO NEW BILLIARD TABLES AT AUCTION. We will sell, ON THURSDAY, AUG. 15th, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., At our Salesroom, 82 Lake st., two new superior MARBLE BED Patent Cushion BILLIARD TABLES [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street, Large and peremptory sale of New Pianos and Melodeons at Auction. We will sell, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 15th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, an invoice of new Pianos by the following named manufacturers, viz: [illegible] GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES: TUESDAY, Aug. 13th, at 9 A. M., at 89 Dearborn st., [illegible]

BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. BITTER WINE OF IRON. A combination of IRON, SHERRY WINE, and PERUVIAN BARK. [illegible] SMITH & DWYER. Druggists and Chemists, 92 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c., BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. [illegible]

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore, PORTLAND, RIVER DU LOUP, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE. White Mountains, &c., THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

THE BANKING LAW.

There is a good deal of public misapprehension concerning the provisions of the new banking law on the subject of central redemption, which it is proper to correct. The facts are these: All *new* banks are required to redeem their circulation in Chicago or Springfield at a rate of discount not exceeding three-fourths of one per cent, and after the first of January next at a rate not exceeding one-half per cent. discount. All *old* banks, that is, all banks which were in operation before the passage of the act last winter, are allowed but *not required* to adopt the practice of central redemption, and all such banks are allowed to increase their circulation indefinitely by the deposit of Illinois bonds at par, whether the market value of said bonds be 75 or 100 or any other supposable figure. In point of fact, the law is just as favorable to the wild-catters and just as unfavorable to the public as it could be made.

There are about two dozen banks which, for reasons that have already been stated, were not called on by the Bank Commissioners for additional security, and are therefore maintaining a legal existence. Of course the only object the owners could have in saving their charters was the chance of putting out their circulation again at par, after having bought it up at ten, twenty or thirty-five per cent. discount. (That we may do no injustice, we will here state that the issues of the Mechanics' Bank of Hardin, Calhoun county, now being put forth in limited quantities in this city, were never in circulation before, and hence were never the subjects of this reprehensible practice—were never thrust upon the public at one hundred cents on the dollar and then bought back at eighty or ninety.) The law allows each one of these two dozen institutions, most of which are located in the dark places of Egypt, and owned by nobody in particular, to "resume business" without redeeming in Chicago or Springfield at all. Of course all persons who take their notes will do so at their own risk. The great business of "moving the crops" is now about being commenced, and he who can move the greatest quantity of wheat with the poorest assortment of currency, will be the best fellow. The gold and silver which the wheat brings in New York and Liverpool must be transmuted into paper somehow before it reaches the western farmer, and he who can bring it down to the weakest decoction is the luckiest financier. We protest again, and we shall not cease to protest, against the wickedness which thus deprives the people of Illinois of their honest earnings. If we must have banks of issue, if we must have paper currency, (there is no such thing as paper *money*) let the people insist that these banks be located where their business is done. No man goes down to Johnson county, Pope county, White county, Saline county or Hamilton county to open a bank for any honest purpose. He goes there expressly to avoid specie redemption. He goes there for the purpose of swindling the public under the forms of law. It is but a short time since the remote county of Gallatin furnished more bank paper for the people of Illinois to do business with than all the towns and cities in the State accessible by railroad. The odious law tolerates these things, but it does not follow that the people should tolerate them by again taking the shinplasters. It is in the province of the farmers and merchants to compel all makers of currency in Illinois to locate their banks at such places as Chicago, Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Galena, Aurora, Ottawa, Galesburg, Decatur and Alton, instead of Carmi, Vienna, Galconda, Thebes, Raleigh, Sparta and Equality. It is competent for the people to demand that these banks be located at places which can be reached instead of places which cannot be reached—at places where business is done instead of places where no business is done. Such an anomaly as a bank with issues of half a million of dollars in a hamlet of a dozen houses does not exist in the civilized world outside of Illinois and Wisconsin, and in this respect Wisconsin is immeasurably more civilized than we are. It is merely a system of legal repudiation.

Considering the difficulties which stand in the way of again putting these wild cats upon the farmers of Illinois, some of the owners will probably coquet a little with central redemption. The law says they "may appoint an agent" to redeem their circulation at Chicago or Springfield. They may also *withdraw* their agent as soon as they get enough of it out, and then all hands may burrow in their holes at Carmi, Equality, Vienna, etc., till the crack of doom. Very few of these Egyptian banks are owned by anybody who is willing to have the fact of his ownership known. Hence the personal liability of the banker is the merest straw bail. We speak, of course, only of those who dodge the little good there is in the law by causing their banks to stand on the Auditor's books, in the name of Mrs. Harris, John Doe or Richard Roe; and it is a fact, well known to the business community, that the majority of those located in inaccessible quarters are owned, so far as any legal liability goes, by purely mythical or irresponsible characters. The vice which infects our banking law is so deep-seated, so thoroughly inbred, that no good can come of it unless the people refuse to touch the note of a single bank located at an inaccessible place and unaccompanied by a responsible name. All such currency means fraud.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

In war, if not in love, the longest purse always carries the day. It is much easier to enlist soldiers than it is to equip and maintain them in the field. Great Britain attained, and for the last century has kept her prominent continental position, far more by her subsidies to other Powers than by the forces she herself has brought into the field. Prussia, Austria, Russia, Holland and Spain have all been in her pay against France, and more recently France has been in her pay against Russia. Her government is, to-day in accordance with her traditional commercial policy, seeking an opportunity to aid the Southern rebellion, provided such an opportunity can be found without shocking the moral sense of the English people. Such aid would unquestionably be in the shape of a secret subsidy.

The Confederate States have thus far shown themselves not unsuccessful financiers. Probably not more than half of their fifteen million loan was ever actually negotiated, but they have found means to equip and bring into the field and maintain a formidable force. Of course they were materially aided by Floyd, so far as equipments are concerned; and by the plunder of Union men at the South, and the confiscation of debts due the North, and the use of every appliance that ingenuity could suggest and the power of an absolute military despotism could enforce, they have just managed to keep above water.

The desperate straits to which they are at last reduced are shown by the proposition now put forward by them that the Government shall "take control of the crops of cotton, sugar, and tobacco, as purchaser," and shall issue its treasury notes in payment, by which means it is supposed the government scrip will get into general circulation. This proposition, says the Richmond *Examiner*, has been discussed in the secret sessions of the Confederate Congress.

Surely the "Confederate Congress" and the rebel leaders have already committed graver offences than would be the passage of such a law. But none of their outrages against the public sense can have a deeper or more wide-spread influence. The papers which discuss this proposition with coolness, and even recommend it, are in the habit of calling Mr. Lincoln "a despot," who delights in overriding the Constitution, and "a tyrant," who aspires to absolute power. Out of their own mouths they are condemned. They, themselves, and their wrong premises and distorted reasonings, are the best evidence of the utter demoralization which slavery produces. If it be true, as was remarked above, that the financial resources of a nation form its political strength, it is none the less true that the method of collecting its revenue is a sure test of the liberty of a people. "In all free countries," says a political economist, "taxes are a voluntary donation from the people to the government." Most great revolutions of modern times have risen out of the violation of that principle. The French Revolution grew out of the enforcement of arbitrary feudal laws. The English Revolution grew out of the arbitrary exaction of ship money. The American Revolution grew out of the tax on tea and the tax on paper. The great Austrian Empire is falling in pieces under the load of arbitrary exactions.

Cotton, sugar and tobacco are the great products of the South. For all else they are dependent upon other States. This scheme which "is under discussion" in the Confederate Congress will have this result; it will make their so called government the purchaser *at its own price* of the entire produce of the industry of the country. In other words the scheme is for a forced loan of the most arbitrary description, and cannot, in our opinion, fail to awaken in those who will surely suffer from it an aversion to the despotism that inflicts the blow, and makes them the compulsory creditors, to the amount of their whole crop, of a government which may collapse to-morrow. Should such a collapse take place, they will have their worthless *assignats* to look at or to be used against them as evidence of treason.

A popular loan is the best test of the strength of a government. The wise policy out of which has grown the English national debt, was adopted with tremendous success by the French Emperor, as a rebuke to the *reactionaires*. Most of us well remember the rush of the common people to the offices at Paris eager to invest their earnings in the new national loan. We remember, too, the profound political significance and effect of that voluntary offering.

But a popular loan is one thing, and a *forced* loan is another. If it is a fair test of the strength of a government that its securities are sought for and held in small sums by the mass of the people, it is just as sure a proof of weakness where a government is necessitated to lay violent hands on the people's crops in order, under the flimsy pretext of purchase and payment, to give its bonds a market. We can hardly conceive the full effect of such a law here, but we are sure it would immediately create a revolution. Could we conceive of a law forbidding the farmers of the Northwest to sell their wheat and corn, their pork and beef, except to United States officials, at their own price, without competition, and that the farmers should take payment therefor in depreciated treasury notes, we should, knowing what we ourselves would do under such circumstances, be able to despise as we ought the men who could submit to such legislation as that.

No doubt such a law will be passed by the Legislature of the Confederate States. It is but the reiteration of a menace uttered by Stephens weeks ago at a public meeting in Georgia, and again more recently promulgated in a general order of Beauregard. The brigands must be sustained, and if necessary by black mail. Already they find themselves in the last throes of financial dissolution. They are in great need of money. They must hold out till the necessities of Europe compel her to demand their cotton. The wants of England and France, they reason, will compel them in the fall to come to their aid if they can but hold out till then. They will therefore pass this law. If there were any doubt before, there will be none then as to the true nature of the despotism south of the Potomac. The descendants of those men who resisted the collection of the ship money and of the tax on tea, and the tax on paper, and who made that resistance a revolution, will feel more deeply than ever that chattel slavery affects the master as well as the serf, and prepares him also for degrading submission. And if such a law shall be carried into execution at the South without any resistance, the verdict of the civilized world will be that such a people has not only ceased to be free, but has ceased to be worthy of freedom.

SIMON CAMERON.

Among the many loose allegations against the management of the War Department by Mr. CAMERON, we have failed to recognize any charge of corruption or dishonesty *that has been proved*. We don't like him. His appointment was a mistake, in our opinion, and his partiality toward his Pennsylvania favorites has been too marked and indiscriminate to gain him any favor in the West where Pennsylvania politics and politicians are at a discount. We should not be sorry to see him removed to make room for a better man who would bring an untainted reputation to the conduct of the vast interests intrusted to his hands—a man in whom, in this fearful emergency, the whole country would implicitly confide. But we are compelled in justice to him to say that, though he has been the target at which his enemies have incessantly fired, not one of their shots has taken effect. There is a great outcry about corruption in contracts, and various abuses of other sorts; but those who bawl the loudest are able to prove the least. At Washington, we chased down a dozen stories concerning his stealings; but they proved to be baseless, as we have no doubt all others of the same sort are. Hence the assertion with which we set out.

We are in no wise Mr. CAMERON's defenders; but we should be unjust to our readers in the Northwest, at this moment when their confidence in the Government should be strengthened, if we permitted the charges which are made against him, with loud asservations of their truth, to pass unchallenged. We do not believe that Mr. CAMERON is abasing himself by making his high office the channel by which wealth flows into his pockets. He may be abused by friends; (who has not been?) he may be ambitious of higher honors at the hands of his countrymen; he may have failed to comprehend all the bearings and relations of the great rebellion, and thus misled may have gone astray, but there is not a shadow of proof, that we have ever seen, which shows that his office is managed corruptly. We will hold up both hands in voting to put BANKS in his place; but our desire for a change shall not prevent us from vindicating the incumbent, whom we believe has been unjustly assailed. If CAMERON has been stealing, let us have the proof. If not, let there be an end of the gabble which has given the country a serious shock. Let his accusers come up, or keep silent!

ARMY SAVINGS BANK.

JAS. WADSWORTH, Esq. of New York,—Major Wadsworth of Gen. McDowell's staff, in other words—a gentleman of wealth and character, who is devoting his time and fortune to the service of his country, is the author of a suggestion for the benefit of the volunteers, which should be acted upon without delay. During his service at the seat of Government, he observed and thought of the difficulties in the way of the soldiers who wishes to send a part of his pay to his friends; and devised a a plan by which the obstacles may be surmounted and any volunteer's desires in that direction gratified. We find a paragraph in relation to it in the The New York *Evening Post*, which was no doubt inspired by the Major himself. It says:

Our soldiers, it is well known, are now paid once in two months the several amounts that are due them in specie. The camps at which they live are generally many miles from any place where they may turn their gold into drafts to be transmitted to their homes; but they are always near the lager beer saloons and the sutlers' carts, where they can buy bad whiskey, medicated rum, green apples and dysenteric pies. Cards, too, are not unknown in camps. The consequences are obvious. A regiment, for instance, camped about four miles from Washington, received lately in gold and silver $14,000. The soldiers could not get passes to go to Washington to buy drafts, and it is, perhaps, not best they should. A few may manage to get drafts through their officers, but the greater part of the money will go to a class of camp followers even more improvident than the soldiers, and be lost to the accumulated and productive capital of the country.

What is needed, then, to meet the difficulty is a Savings Bank for the army. The paymasters should be made the agents of this bank, and at the same time, through it, give facilities to soldiers to remit their pay to their families. Such an establishment should be located in New York, as drafts on New York are at par all over the United States. We have no time to elaborate the details of this plan, but any intellectual observer who passes a week in the army must perceive that facilities of the kind referred to will be of immense value to the brave fellows who have left their homes and their families to maintain the government of their choice. Many millions will be paid to our troops before this great rebellion can be crushed, as crushed it surely will be. It is most desirable that at least some share of this should be accumulated in the savings bank, where it will add to the capital with which we shall commence again, it is to be hoped a career of prosperity, on a foundation more solid than ever before.

GEN. FREMONT.

The extraordinary zeal, energy, and, we may add, effectiveness with which Major General FREMONT is managing the affairs of his Department, are the occasion of great rejoicing throughout the West. That he may continue to gather and apply the means of attack and defence, without the restrictions imposed by red-tape and precedent at Washington, is the uppermost wish of half a dozen States.

English Shoes for the South.

We see it stated that Mr. Edward Daily, some weeks since, left Charleston for Liverpool, taking passage in a steamer from Quebec, intending to buy shoes for the Southern army, and for the people at large. A gentleman who went over in the same steamer, states that Mr. Daily has a contract to furnish 80,000 pair, and that he has placed it in England at rates which insure him a profit of about eighty cents per pair, in case he can safely land his stock in "Secesia."

Mr. Daily buys men's russet brogans for 75 cents; men's Congress boots, oak leather and sewed, at $2; ladies Congress boots at 90 cents to $1.12, and other goods in this line in proportion. They are paid for by drafts on Frazier, Trenham & Co., of Liverpool.

The first vessel is advertised to leave Liverpool sometime in August. It expects to elude the blockade quite easily and land at some unfrequented port of the Southern coast. Quite a number of vessels from foreign ports have recently escaped the vigilance of the fleet. At the mouth of the Mississippi and along the North Carolina coast, the commanders are acting in a way to justify the suspicion of collusion with the enemy.

The Athens, Iowa, Affair.

Our dispatches and letters have put our readers in possession of the facts in relation to the late affair at Athens, Mo., in which the Iowa boys drove back the "seceshers" with considerable loss. There was another alarm at Keokuk a day or two since, consequent upon a report that the enemy were returning in force to complete their job. A train was sent out with 500 troops with the expectation of a general fight. The result is thus stated by the *Gate City* of the 9th:

The train returned from Croton last night about 10½ o'clock, and brought word that Col. Moore had not retreated, but was marching to Memphis with about 500 to 600 men, and intended to stop last night at Dogtown, about ten miles from Athens. He had the twelve pounder with him. It was thought the rebels were gathering at Memphis.

The troops from Keokuk stayed all night at Croton and Athens. By Col. Moore's request the prisoners were brought down here, and the military stores moved over from Athens to Croton.

A Sensible Captain.

The Third N. Y. Regiment of Irish volunteers, having invited Captain T. F. Meagher to accept command of their regiment, have received a reply from which we cut the following sensible paragraphs:

Nor shall I disguise from you the consciousness of my inability to command a regiment. With my limited experience and very imperfect knowledge of military affairs, it would be grievously culpable in me, at this crisis of the national interests, when a great disaster has to be reversed, to assume a post which I feel, and everybody else knows, I am incompetent to fill.

Brave and energetic soldiers, such as those now crowding to the defence of the national authority and domain, deserve to have accomplished and skillful officers. *I have no ambition to figure in the category of blunderers and impostors, to whom, for some time back, the disorders and reverses of the National Army are justly ascribed.*

Prince Napoleon in Virginia.

Prince Napoleon visited the column opposite Washington, a few days since, with, (according to the *Republican* of that city) the following results:

The Prince examined the earthworks, guns, &c. very minutely. Passing on in the direction of the Arlington House, the party made a prolonged stop at the camp of the De Kalb regiment, with the accomplished Colonel of which the Prince had a protracted conversation. Gen. McDowell was present at the Arlington House, and received the Prince, who asked him a great number of questions. Reaching Fort Runyon, at the head of the Long Bridge, the party found the Fourteenth Regiment of New York Volunteers drawn up in line. At the request of Col. McQuade the Prince reviewed that splendid body of men. So deeply was the Prince interested in what he saw on the Virginia side, that the party did not reach Washington until after 6 o'clock, P. M. The Imperial visitor was received with considerable enthusiasm at all the encampments. Hearty cheers greeted him at all points. He conversed with the commanding officers with the utmost freedom, revealing much information and intelligent judgment in military matters. In conversation with his cortege, he expressed much surprise and admiration at the wonderful rapidity with which the vast material for active warfare, human and otherwise, he had just seen had been collected. He considered it evidently as striking evidence of the martial capabilities of our people—remarking, however, at the same time, as he did in New York, that, splendid and extensive as our elements were, it would take many months to form them into perfect means of successful warfare.

PERSONAL.

The venerable ex-Governor Joseph Trumbull, of Connecticut, died at Hartford, on Sunday, aged 78. He was grandson of the first Governor Trumbull, and nephew of the second.

—Thomas A. R. Nelson of East Tennessee, member of the last Congress and one of the prominent Unionists in his part of the State, was arrested just over the State line, in Lee county, Va., August 4th, on a charge of treason to the Confederate Government, and is doubtless by this time in Richmond.

—Intelligence from Col. Wilcox, of the 1st Michigan Regiment, states that he was still a prisoner at Manassas, although about to be removed to Richmond. He is wounded in the arm, but is doing well.

—The Ohio Democratic State ticket is as follows:

Governor—Hugh J. Jewett, Zanesville.
Lieutenant Governor—J. Scott Harrison, Cincinnati.
Secretary of State—W. W. Armstrong, Tiffin.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Holmes, Cincinnati.
Comptroller—Wayne Griswold, Picaway.
Board of Public Works—Jabez W. Fitch, Cleveland.
Judge Supreme Court—Thomas S. S. Smith, Dayton.

—Some of the more honest of the secessionists living in Washington, have gone to join Beauregard's force in Virginia, and, though themselves large property-holders, they are said to be anxious for an attack. At the present time, furnished houses to rent, principally the residences of absent secessionists, are numerous. Among the absentees are Dr. Cornelius Boyle, Dr. Garnett, a son-in-law of Henry A. Wise, Dr. Cleary, Dr. Smith, Mr. Cook, Geo. E. Kirk, Ex-Mayor Lennox, all of whom are large property-holders. Some of them are at Manassas Junction, and it is said that Dr. Boyle holds a commission in the rebel army as major.

—Ex-Senator Gwin of California has retired from public life, and is quietly settled on a ranche somewhere in the interior of the State. He made what he called his last speech, at Warren, not long since. Unlike the lamented Squibob, however, he has forgotten to add his dying testimony for the "Constitution and laws of the United States."

—Three party tickets are in the field, in California, and the gubernatorial candidates are: Leland Stanford, Republican; John Conness, Union Democrat; and John L. McConnell, Breckinridge Democrat. Stanford and Conness both sustain the war policy of the Administration, and there is only a local issue between them. They are about neck and neck in the race, while the other party is already distanced.

—John J. Jackson is announced as the Union candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Hon. John S. Carlile to the United States Senate.

Artesian Wells of Iroquois Co.—The Crops, etc.

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

ONARGA, Aug. 8, 1861.

The most frequent objection of casual visitors to Illinois, is the apparent want of wood and water. These are of course essential to the successful culture of any country, for without them, however rich and inviting the soil and climate may be, a dense population possessing all the elements of modern civilization cannot exist in any country. The first of these objections is removed by our railways, which cross the State in all directions, distributing the coal from our exhaustless mines for fuel and lumber from Chicago and other sources cheaply and rapidly, for building purposes. As to the other element, water, in some sections of the State it is still not so abundant or so good as is desirable. If other sources fail, a carefully built cistern with a filter, and in the summer the addition of ice, will supply a family with the very best of water. During this visit we have found that the southern portion of Iroquois county is most abundantly supplied with excellent water from artesian wells. It is obtained at a depth of from forty to a hundred feet, and in most places flows from the stop of the pipe in a beautiful stream. There are now, as we learn, more than a hundred in the county, and they prove of inestimable value. At this place a steam mill is furnished with abundant supplies from one of these wells, and enough runs over to fill a small pond on the east side of the railway, at which the cattle from a considerable distance around gather to quench their thirst. From the taste we should suppose the water is somewhat tinctured with iron and sulphur; but the people soon become accustomed to it, and prefer it to any other. Thus far also it has proved very healthy, and persons drinking it even immoderately, experience no ill effects from it. This we have personally tested, for being out on the prairie exercising severely during the excessive heat of yesterday and to-day, we have indulged most freely and felt refreshed at every drought. Cattle once drinking it, will travel miles to get it in preference to any other water.

Some of these wells are so arranged as to be objects of surpassing beauty. One of them on a farm about six miles southeast of this place, boiling up from a four inch tube some three feet above the ground, falls over on all sides in a pure, sparkling sheet, and in the bright sunlight as we saw it this afternoon, formed one of the most beautiful objects we ever saw. Another on the farm of A. E. Blakesley, Esq., nine miles from Onarga, has no taste of the sulphur and iron, and seems to us as pure and sweet as the best spring water. It flows through a four inch pipe, and would fill a tube three inches in diameter. As the temperature of the water from the wells is about that of spring water, it is usually led into a long tight box, in which milk and butter pans and crocks are placed in summer, answering the purpose of an eastern milk house. In winter it keeps the milk from freezing and in a thousand ways, this abundant supply of good water is perfectly invaluable to the citizens of Iroquois county. On the farm of Dr. T. L. Hewins, whose courtious hospitality our party enjoyed last evening, there is an immense spring which is thought to be fed from the same source that supplies these artesian wells. Since their discovery, this county has been improving very rapidly. The soil is very rich, and in all respects it will very soon become one of the most wealthy and populous counties in the State. For stock raising and general farming purposes it can scarcely be excelled anywhere in the West.

In boring for the water the auger, before reaching it, passes through a strata of blue clay almost as hard as a rock. This layer of clay keeps the water down, and it is a very interesting geological question where the source of these wells is to be found. It must be looked for in some section of our own or adjoining States where the land is higher than in Iroquois county, and where this strata of clay comes to the surface. The theory of artesian wells is exceedingly simple and well understood by all geologists, and it needs only a careful survey of the surrounding country to determine the origin of these wells. If our State geologists have furnished any solution to the problem, it has escaped our notice. If they have not, it is to be hoped they will take an early opportunity to do so.

The corn crop will be very abundant here and everywhere, and strange to say it promises to be so much so that the farmers are anxiously inquiring what they shall do with it. Nor is the inquiry without its significance. At the railroad it is now worth but fourteen cents per bushel. Count the actual expense for shelling and hauling from five to twenty miles and it is not difficult to estimate the farmer's profits at a very small figure, if indeed you find any to count.

Looking at the magnificent country by which we have been surrounded, it seems strange that any farmer should wish to sell. Where else on earth can one find a more delightful home. The low price of corn with some some debts to pay, influences some, while professional reasons, as in the case of our excellent host Dr. Hewins, decide others; but if farming were our business, we know of no place we would sooner select than on the rich prairies and beside the beautiful groves of Iroquois county. Corn will not always be a drug, and with one of those gushing fountains to cool us in summer and cheer us in winter, where else could a home more nearly resembling an earthly paradise be made to bless the declining years of him who would but never can be a farmer? B.

Another Illinois Regiment Accepted.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 9, 1861.

On the 25th day of July, a meeting of the companies in this Judicial District, composed of the counties of Carroll, Ogle, Lee and Whiteside, was held at Dixon. It was there decided to raise a regiment in these four counties for the war, and companies enough were tendered to fill it up, and provisional officers were elected, consisting of the following: E. N. Kirk of Whiteside, for Colonel; Amos Bosworth of Ogle, Lieut. Colonel; and C. V. Levanway of Lee, for Major. Their duty was to get the regiment accepted by the Government, and into camp, when a permanent election would be held for these offices.

After running the gauntlet of our State officers, and begging to be accepted, without avail, and exhausting the patience of the companies by trying to get accepted through a member of Congress, application was made to Leonard Sweet, Esq., and yesterday a telegraph dispatch from him announced the joyful news that the War Department have accepted the regiment.

Col. Kirk has been drilling a company here for a long time, and a better drill master cannot be found. He is well posted in military tactics, and we trust that the regiment will ratify the provisional election. Lieut. Colonel Bosworth and Major Levanway, I have known a good many years, and I can assure you that they are military men in every sense of the word. Better or more noble hearted men do not live, than the men composing the regimental officers.

This will be a crack Regiment, and the members of it will be composed of our best and most respected fellow-citizens, who have watched the working of events for a long time, and think the time has at length arrived when the country need their services.

We bespeak for the regiment and all connected with it, a happy and pleasant future, for we know their only desire is to get at the enemy. Truly yours, X.

Troubles in Union County, Illinois.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

ANNA, Ill., Aug. 8, 1861.

The rebel sympathisers in Union County are again showing their venom; the Jonesboro nest especially displaying their contemptible spite. On Monday night couriers arrived here from Cape Girardeau, asking for reinforcements. Several of the Jonesboro gentry fawned around them—among the rest the infamous Green Glasscock—trying to discover the nature of their dispatches; and when the couriers were ready to return, two of our citizens volunteered to see them back safe. The party proceeded over half way towards the Cape without interruption, and one then returned. It appears their steps had been dogged, as shortly after the returning man was pounced upon by three of the Jonesboro Davisites, but he knocked the foremost down with his gun and safely escaped.

Another courier from the Cape was attacked at the same spot, a few hours afterwards, by the same infernal crew, and ordered to surrender his papers, as he was an "emissary," they said, "of Abe Lincoln's army, and they especially attended to all such."

On Monday night a guard was sent out to watch the road, who succeeded in capturing the leader, named Dillo, and with him Green Glasscock, Rexliben (the brother-in-law of the famous Dr. Brooks,) and two or three more of the Jonesboro gents. The sequel was, however, that they were liberated, because they belong to the aristocratic (secession) circle in Jonesboro. This is a pretty state of things, and anything but cheerful for Union men in this county. Yours, Q.

The Indiana Boys.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP BELGER, Cockeysville, Md., August 8th, 1861.

The 20th Indiana Volunteers arrived here yesterday, relieving the Wisconsin 4th, guarding the railroad from Baltimore to Pennsylvania line. I write this to express the thanks of the entire regiment, due to the managers of the Bellefontaine and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroads, for their admirable accommodations and unremitting attentions during our transportation from Indianapolis to Pittsburgh. I have no incidents to relate, but expect to have before long. Colonel Brown, of this regiment, is a rare exception among volunteer Colonels; is not a politician, but is indeed a commander. I wish I could say as much of every one occupying similar positions.

Yours truly,
O. EVERTS,
Surgeon 20th Regt. Ind. Vol.

Congressional Appropriations.

The following is very nearly a correct list of the Appropriations made by Congress during the session which has just closed. The closing item may vary slightly; but the others are exact:

Army	$185,296,397 80
Naval	30,171,525 39
Legislative	255,378 90
Sundry Civil	529,000 00
National Loan	250,000 00
Police, Baltimore	145,000 00
Purchase of Arms	10,000,000 00
Field Fortifications	200,000 00
Side Wheel Steamers	1,200,000 00
Arms and Ordnance	10,000,000 00
Fortifications, contingent	165,000 00
Naval, additional	30,380,000 00
Exhibition of Industry	2,000 00
Arming Loyalists in Disloyal States	2,000,000 00
Armed Ships, &c.	1,500,000 00
For additional loan	150,000 00
Miscellaneous, about	4,000,000 00
	$266,101,326 99

THE REBELLION.

FACTS, OPINIONS AND SPECULATIONS FROM SOUTHERN SOURCES.

A Howl from the Charleston Mercury.

THE BLOCKADE.—The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 28th says: There have been some purchases of cotton for the Mexican market, which is shipped by a sea route and escapes old Abe's minions. If the commanders of the British or French squadron desire to know how the blockade is avoided at least once a week, they can readily ascertain on the flags of New Orleans.

A friend suggests that the New York politicians captured after the great battle near Manassas, on the 21st, be kept by our Government in close confinement until all our negroes that have been stolen by Gen. Picayune Butler and his brother military thieves, shall be restored to their rightful owners.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

ROW AMONG SOLDIERS AT MEMPHIS.—The *Appeal* of August 2d, says:

"A number of soldiers, who were brought up here from New Orleans, but few of whom, however, are natives of Louisiana, have been staying in Wormley's cotton shed, on Madison street, over the bayou, which has been made into a barracks. On several occasions symptoms of insubordination have been manifested by the men, and on Wednesday evening one of them was placed in custody, on the charge of attacking an officer. After dinner, yesterday, a perfect outbreak took place, a number of the men fighting against each other. The dispute seemed to have originated in that feeling of mutual jealousy that is apt to arise when persons from different localities are thrown together. There was considerable commotion, in which one of the men received a shot in the fleshy part of the leg and a bayonet wound in the back, neither of which is serious. Capt. Heilman, with a number of his men, was called on, and he arrested the whole of the men, seventy-seven in number. Thirty-seven of them he put under guard; the remainder were transferred to quarters far from the city."

A NEGRO PLOT IN TEXAS.—The Nacogdoches (Texas) *Chronicle* has an account of the discovery of a plot to burn that town, and for a general insurrection of the negro population of the country. It appears that on an examination of three captured runaway negroes, before a committee of citizens, on the 18th ult., the information was obtained from the runaways, who, examined separately, told the substance the same tale. They implicated a number of negroes and two white men. We need not go into details. The negroes implicated were punished. The white men, who, it seems, were at the bottom of the plot, reside in the southwest corner of San Augustine county. One of them, Samuel Steadam, has been arrested. The other, Bill Malone, had not been found at last accounts.

A SOUTHERN SQUIRM.—On account of the condition of affairs in the South, the colleges and schools of that section have nearly all been broken up. Very few indeed are continued, and those few cannot last many weeks. We see that in some places most extraordinary and disreputable means are resorted to for keeping literary institutions alive. For instance, a gentleman and his wife at the head of some sort of seminary at Nashville announce, in an appeal to the public for support, that they will carefully indoctrinate their pupils in the principles of secession, that the boys and girls shall read secession speeches, receive secession counsels, sing secession songs, and unite in secession prayers. We presume that even secessionists will scorn such a pitiful mode of school-electioneering as that.

Nearly or quite all of the young women of the non-slaveholding States engaged recently as teachers in schools and private families in the South have been deprived of employment, and one of the worst features of their case is that a good many of them have been sent off without their pay. We have learned this fact from the lips of some of them passing through the city. They were even glad to be able to make their escape as they did.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE MENDACIOUS BEAUREGARD.—We published yesterday the bulletin of Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Johnston to the Southern army of Manassas. Those high military officers disgrace the epaulets upon their shoulders by publishing, for the delusion of the men under their command, statements which they know to be untrue. In saying that the U. S. forces in the late battle were at least three times as great as the Confederate forces, they utter a wilful falsehood unsurpassed if not unapproached in the annals of military bulletins.

Moreover, these two Confederate Generals publish to their followers and to the world that the U. S. forces had been driven from the soil of Virginia. They know that this is a shameful and monstrous falsehood. They know that the U. S. forces occupy Alexandria, that Gen. Banks's army holds Harper's Ferry and is prepared to hold it against all comers, that Gen. Butler's army has possession of Fort Monroe and other locations in that vicinity, and threaten an advance upon Richmond, and that the army of Gen. Rosecrans has its own way in Western Virginia. A falsehood is a falsehood whether told by a man in a plain coat or a military one.

Gen. Beauregard disgraced himself as an officer and a gentleman in the estimation of all honest and intelligent men when he published to the people of Virginia that the United States army invading that State bore the motto of "Beauty and Booty" upon its banners.—*Louisville Journal.*

MEN WANTED FOR THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—That the Confederate army is not overwhelmed with recruits is clearly proved by the following extract from a leading article in the Charleston *Mercury*:

"We protest against the suicidal system which has been in operation in our War Department, of rejecting twelve months' volunteers. But for this fatal policy, our army might now have been double, almost quadruple, its present number. The emergency is by far too great to admit of a squeamish silence on the part of the people and of the press. What a generous and almost unbounded confidence and support could give has been accorded freely to the Executive and its various departments. But, in the face of our present fearful odds, and of the desperate efforts now being made at the North, and the fierce and ruthless invasion promised us, it becomes necessary for us to speak, and for the Executive and Congress to act.

"We want men—men and horses—nothing else. They are but to be called for to be had. They are at hand, and ready. We trust a more extended policy to meet the wants of the country will be at once entered upon. We trust it is already inaugurated. Let all twelve months' volunteers be accepted without a day's delay; and long before the suns of May next shall have banished the asperities of winter, and warmed the earth into fruitfulness and life, the enemy will have been crushed from our path and driven headlong to the northernmost borders of his sterile region.

"Men are wanted—cavalry is wanted."

"THE WORLD SUBJECT TO THE SOUTH."—A Richmond (Va.) journal utters this idle talk:

Luckily we cannot too often repeat or too strongly impress it upon our readers, we of the Southern States are wholly independent of all co-operation from foreign Powers. We can live and prosper without assistance from any quarter. But not so with others. The most civilized and powerful nations of the globe are directly dependent upon us for their welfare, and even for the subsistence of their people. It is this consideration of self interest which will make them our friends.

As we hate the Yankees with a hate which every day only serves to increase and inflame, we rejoice at any circumstance which tends to multiply their enemies and embarrass their condition. Next to being able to exterminate them ourselves, the greatest pleasure we can enjoy is to witness their extermination by others. For this reason, it is, we pray eternally that they may be involved in horrible wars with all the Powers of the earth—be swept from the ocean and be exterminated from the land.

The English, who have come to appreciate the Yankee at his true value, and entertain a just contempt for him, imagine, and probably very correctly, that his doom is sealed, without a blow from them. But if that blow is necessary, it will not be withheld.

THE SOUTH FORCED TO RULE THE NORTH—THE YANKEES NO BETTER THAN CHINESE.—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, of a late date, has the following effusion:

The Yankees are very little better than the Chinese. They lay the same stress on the jingle of their dollars that the Celestials do on the noise of their gongs. Originally endowed with no single amiable trait, they have cultivated the arts of money getting and cheating, until gain has become their god, and they imagine it to be omnipotent. With money in their pockets, won from a generous and chivalrous race, and multitudinous as Norway rats, they are swollen with conceit, and they fancied they were fit for empire. And yet they do not possess one gentlemanly attribute, nor a single talent that qualifies them for war.

Of the very first elements they are destitute. They don't even know how to ride a horse—a talent only to be acquired in youth and genteel avocation. And, as to arms, ninety-nine out of a hundred never shot a gun; and we have it on very good authority, that Old Scott lost all patience in attempting to teach them how to load a gun. The vile old wretch! He reaps a just reward for his treason and talents misapplied.

The break-down of the Yankees, their utter unfitness for empire, forces dominion upon us of the South. We are compelled to take the sceptre, and it is our duty to prepare ourselves to wield it with dignity and effect. We must adapt ourselves to our destinies. We must elevate our race, every man of it—breed them up to arms, to command—to empire.

The art military should constitute a leading part in every white man's education. The right of voting should be a high privilege, to be enjoyed only by those who are worthy to exercise it. In a word, the whole white population of the South should be wrought into a high-toned aristocracy, duly impressed with a sense of its superiority to Yankee trickery, and of its own functions, and its obligations to freedom and civilization.

THE HEATHEN RAGE—BARBARIAN HOWLS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY AND RICHMOND EXAMINER.—We have been provoked, for the last two or three days, beyond further endurance, by reading in certain Virginia papers, the most complacent and gratulatory comments on the charming charity and benevolence displayed by certain citizens and officials, in Virginia, towards the invaders of their soil—the plunderers of their estates—the destroyers of their homes and firesides, and the polluters of their women. Most humane and Christian individuals! Below we copy from the Richmond *Examiner*, its timely strictures upon these strange proceedings. In Alexandria, the very site of their inhuman and brutal outrages, upon the evening of the very day when the flaunting hosts of the enemy marched forth insolently, in all the pride of confident ferocity, with 30,000 manacles in charge, to slaughter the kindred of her citizens, crush their country and enslave their race, with all the brutalities of wild barbarians—upon that very evening of their precipitate return, what do we hear but boastings of the tenderness of these sweet people of Alexandria, in extending every kindness in their power to these exhausted and fatigued ravishers and destroyers! And why? Because, forsooth, they were foiled in their amiable expedition of rapine and murder, and driven back in haste, and were consequently somewhat soiled, weary and thirsty from their long and hot run. This we learn from the papers of Alexandria, and how, also, water and food and comforts generally, were humanely offered them. Verily does it stir the gall within a man to find our counsels and our proceedings marred by such milksop folly. If men's weak bowels will gush out with such tender compassion, why in the name of common decency, can they not, in secret and in darkness, perform such offices as ill befit the public vision?

Even in Richmond, we are sorry, very sorry, to say we have seen indications of this same parading of a sickly humanitarianism, and bestowings of what extreme kindness is extended to these Northern plunderers. Are there no crying brutalities to be stopped on the part of our enemies? Is there no comprehension of the potency of retribution? Are we so weak as not to see the saving efficacy of requiring an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth? For what other law is left us? Where will this folly end? There are now in the Tombs of New York City, manacled in loathsome dungeons, fifteen citizens of South Carolina, who were taken prisoners of war, bearing arms under the commission of President Davis. They have been for two months dragged through the streets of New York, backwards and forwards, almost weekly, manacled like slaves, to be hooted at, at the pleasure of a greasy rabble—beasts on exhibition. They are now, we repeat, in manacles, in loathsome dungeons. Two of Carolina's citizens have just been hung like malefactors, to tree-tops upon the high road. How long are these things to continue, whilst Northern prisoners are to be treated "with the most distinguished consideration?" Not only are their persons most carefully made comfortable (as we are so repeatedly assured), but even their tenderest sensibilities are not to be ruffled. They are distinguished but unfortunate gentlemen, and require all the courtesies due their romantic misfortunes and distinguished positions. In the mean time, our poor boys hang swinging to the tree tops, or lie immersed in dungeons, pining away in chains. Is it supposed that all this is soothing to the minds of Carolinians? Is this further to be tolerated? Why is not every prisoner in Richmond already incarcerated and lying in irons? How long is this mode of warfare to be permitted and encouraged? Are our troops to be driven to a murderous desperation? If so, let it at once be understood—let the Government inform them that they must redress themselves. For they most assuredly will shortly do it.

In reference to what we have said, we wish to be distinctly understood upon two points:

1st. We have no reflections whatever to make upon Virginia or the people of that State in this matter. She is now doing all that patriotism and honor and gallantry and her ancient renown require at her hands. None more cordially appreciate this than ourselves. But there are mawkish milksops in Virginia, as there are here, and elsewhere—people whom it is doing great public wrong, at this time, to countenance in any way, far less to encourage and commend—people whose weak natures and lukewarm feelings in this matter, give them no stomach for this fight.

2d. We wish to be understood that we regard this as no matter of mere *feeling*, either for pity or revenge. Justice, humanity, civilization, alike cry aloud for the stern execution of retribution. All this barbarity and outrage on the part of our enemy *must be stopped*. The sternest retribution is the quickest and surest method to enforce humanity, and *compel* a Christian mode of warfare. Justice must be executed or lawlessness will run riot, and violence and vengeance will take the place of judgment. It is the peculiar privilege of women to forgive—it is the duty of man to execute justice.

In affairs of this sort between nations, there is but one law in operation under the sun. The *lex talionis* can alone protect the people and achieve humanity—for between nations we come back to first principles.

We sincerely hope we shall not be compelled to speak further upon this subject, for we have long felt it.

In this connection, it is a matter of gratification to learn that our great General Beauregard, is, at last, bringing traitors to accountability. We learn that he "has caused three traitors to be hung recently, having first received the most indubitable evidence of their treachery. One of the parties was an engineer on the Manassas Gap Railroad, another a preacher of the Gospel, and the third a farmer. They had all furnished valuable aid to the enemy."

Had this mode of procedure been inaugurated six weeks ago, the enemy would not have learned our countersigns in the battle of the 21st, which caused so much loss of life in our own ranks at the hands of our own men. Hundreds of gallant men have fallen at the hands of their own friends, because a few traitors were not previously shot. The very battle itself was nearly lost—a battle involving thousands of lives, millions of property, and the very integrity of the State of Virginia, imperiling, in fact, the whole cause—by the bold treachery of a railroad conductor. How many valuable lives has this cost? Let the mourners over the sad tombs of Bee, Bartow and Johnston answer. War is the *rule of iron*. And for that work we must have men of iron nerve, and none other. We have long been dallying in kid gloves and pump-boot diplomacy, and ginger-bread politeness. What we want is hard *steel*—not sentimental stuff. So far as Gen. Beauregard is concerned, we have no doubt he has seen enough, and knows how to cure that disease. He is the man to do it. We are fatigued, exhausted, sick, disgusted, *ad nauseam*, with all such unmitigated trifling as is here described by the *Examiner*:

"Every pains seems to be taken for the comfort and consolation of your Yankee prisoners. It is not sufficient that their physical comfort should be consulted, but the finer feelings of these unfortunate men and the affectionate anxieties of their families are also consulted and assuaged by a new system of custody. Certainly General Winder deserves great credit for his humanity. While he debars all access to prisoners on the part of the reporters of the press, perhaps to protect the unfortunate men from the annoyance and mortification of being too freely spoken of in the newspapers, he has not found it in his heart to hesitate to give permits for visits to carry messages from Northern relatives to the prisoners, and satisfy inquiries about their "health," or any other little interesting circumstance of their condition. What delicacy of humanity! It is positively a refreshing circumstance in the hardships and asperities of war—an oasis in a moral desert—a kind return for the rude jokes of the Yankees in treating our prisoners as "pirates" and jestingly threatening to murder them in the streets of Washington.

"We are assured of the happening of one little incident of humanity that shows that the tenderest charity may dwell beneath a military uniform, however that garb may be a stranger to the common intercourse of politeness among civilians. It was but a few minutes before the request of a reporter to visit the Federal prisoners, was refused, and the polite note making the application rudely shoved back to him, that there happened in the office, where permits are granted, the charming instance of humanity of granting a permit to a person to see one of the prisoners, that he might telegraph his health and condition, and any other interesting circumstance, to the anxious father of the unfortunate man in New York. It was deprecatingly mentioned by the applicant that the young Yankee had "got into a bad box"—certainly a mild and considerate way of putting the circumstances of a murderer having been taken in arms.

"These delicacies of consideration to our Yankee prisoners, we trust, will not be lost on the North. Let the citizens of Richmond immediately send on their messages of comfort and consolation to our prisoners in New York and Washington. They will be constantly advised of their health. Their custodians will protect them from the painful curiosity of the newspapers, and from the irreverent visits of reporters. They will be treated with all the refinements of humanity, and all inquiries, except from their families, will be repulsed as impertinent, and denied with the emphasis of military impoliteness. What happy exchanges of humanity we are to have! What good fortune to fall into the hands of the Yankees after they have been edified by the improved system of prison discipline inaugurated by the humanitarians of Richmond!"—*Charleston Mercury.*

INDIANA.

What She has Done and is Doing.

Since the return of the six first regiments, Indiana has in active service the following force of troops:

12th Regiment, Colonel John M. Wallace.
13th Regiment, Colonel Sullivan.
14th Regiment, Colonel Kimball.
15th Regiment, Colonel Wagner.
16th Regiment, Colonel Hackleman.
17th Regiment, Colonel Hascall.
19th Regiment, Colonel Meredith.
20th Regiment, Colonel Brown.
21st Regiment, Colonel McMillen.

This force is to be speedily and largely increased. New regiments are forming in all parts of the State, with what success the Indianapolis *Journal* tells:

COMPANIES FORMING.—Our exchanges bring us intelligence of volunteer companies forming in all parts of the State. All the regiments now called for, and all those tendered and accepted, will be fitted up, and a demand will be made by the people for others, in order that all who may desire it may leave home and fight for the perpetuity of the Government. The patriotism of Indiana, it seems, cannot be exhausted. Twenty-five thousand men every three months, could be sent into the field.

Fight with Secessionists in McDonough County.

On Saturday last a number of secessionists who live about Colchester came into the town bent upon getting into a row. They swore they could whip all the Union men in the place, and made threats that they would clean out the town. As a matter of course, a fight ensued in which the secessionists got an awful beating. One John White, a savage secessionist, belonging to the family of Whites that write for the *Eagle*, was severely beaten. Several others were more or less bruised, and would probably have been killed, but for the interference of some citizens who insisted that if the secessionists were to be killed they should be taken outside of the town. Hostilities were then suspended, but the defeated party still breathe threatenings of vengeance against the Union men of the place. It is a matter to be deplored that any secessionist should find a home in this county. They are naturally a troublesome set of people.

Since writing the above, we learn that after the fight was over the secessionists fell upon a Union man outside of the town and beat him in a terrible manner, breaking two of his ribs and otherwise injuring him.—*Macomb Journal.*

VALUABLE ARRANGEMENT.—A cipher has been arranged for the use of the Government, by Mr. J. A. Talcott, of the American Telegraph Company. It will enable them to send important information and orders over the wires, so that none but those having the key can understand—not even the operator knows the meaning of what he is sending. It is believed, now, that every message passed over the wires to and from Patterson's column, was taken off and communicated to the enemy.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Napoleon's Visit to Manassas—Rebel Congressman in Custody—The Line of the Potomac.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 9.—A letter was received, to-day, from Lieut. Parks, of the 1st Michigan regiment, dated at Richmond, July 30th, in which he says he is a prisoner with hundreds of others in that city. More than thirty officers are with him. He has the names of 56 of his regiment, and believes these are all. Col. Butterworth, Lieut. Mersh, Lieut. Warren and Perkins, and others are still at Manassas Junction, wounded. Only three of his company are with him, named Phillips, Murray, Shaker and Geo. Baker.

[Cor. N. Y. Times.]

Late in the evening, Prince Napoleon returned with his suite, from Manassas. Three regiments of cavalry and four of rebel infantry held possession of Fairfax. When it was known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon was coming, the enthusiasm was wild. Beauregard and Johnston were both at Manassas. They received the Prince with the greatest respect. All their pressing invitations that he would go on to Richmond and see Jeff. Davis, the Prince firmly declined. The fortifications at Manassas are formidable, and our guns, particularly of Sherman's battery, form an important part of the defences. Beauregard informed the Prince that he captured sixty-two guns at the battle of Bull Run. The dead were not properly buried. They were simply put under the ground, and some of their feet were seen above. Soldiers in Manassas were very numerous, but poorly dressed. At the departing the rebels gave the Prince a salute with United States guns. On returning to Fairfax, Col. Stewart approached the carriage of the Prince and said, "I hope you like our fortifications." The Prince said, "Oh, pretty well." "I hope," he said again, "you will intercede for us when you get home." The diplomatic Prince shrugged his shoulders as he replied, "*I know nothing.*"

Three companies of Col. Toffcey's regiment of Kentucky cavalry reached Washington this morning.

It is well authenticated that the man Smith, in custody in New York, is a member of the rebel congress. He will be held as a hostage for Mr. Ely, member of Congress from New York.

The Freeborn arrived this morning. Her officers contradict the report that the rebels are erecting batteries on Mathias Point. The navigation of the Potomac is unobstructed. It is reported that batteries are now being put up at Whitehouse Point. On Wednesday night, five boats filled with armed men were seen by a person to pass over from the Maryland side and land at that place. At Fort Washington all is quiet and in good order. Several prizes lie at the wharf. To-day the resignations of Chief Engineer Chas. Spencer and 2d Engineer Andrew Curanes, of the Freeborn, were accepted. Cause of the resignation, not known.

[N. Y. Herald Dispatch.]

Reliable intelligence has been received that the rebels are concentrating forces at various points on their side of the river, from Point of Rocks to Alexandria. There are from 8,000 to 10,000 at Fairfax, and a considerable force in the vicinity of Edward's Ferry. There are large bodies at the crossing, and several thousand at Leesburg. As yet they have made only minute reconnoissances in the neighborhood of Chain Bridge. It is difficult to determine whether these movements are preliminary to an attack upon our lines, or to guard more closely an entrance into Virginia by our army. The opinion of our most experienced officers is that they are purely defensive.

It is reported here that an attack upon our lines is contemplated, and that the rebels are concentrating at every available point in order to engage our whole line from Harper's Ferry to Alexandria, and prevent the concentration of forces on our side to resist their attack, which will be adroitly concealed until the precise time for its execution. If this be their design they will be signally thwarted, for the preparations of Gen. McClellan are equally available for either offensive or defensive action. The disposition of these forces will enable him to repel an attack at any point along the whole line, or to move forward his whole column, simultaneously, upon any given point in the adjacent borders.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Surgeon General Wood has taken measures for carrying into effect the late act of Congress for adding to the medical staff of the army a corps of cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the hospitals, and as ambulance attendants in the field, with the same rank and pay as the West Point Military Cadets.

The Action of the Democratic Committees of New York and Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The N. Y. *Times* Washington correspondence says the refusal of the Democrats of the State of New York to unite with the Republicans on the nomination and election of a ticket, causes some surprise here as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan prearranged here at Washington, and which had for its purpose the disintegration of the Republican party. The same idea of a Union Ticket was broached in Ohio and has been there rejected. These two coincidences, it is said among politicians, will cause now the entire dissolution of the Democratic party.

A Spy Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The U. S. Marshal arrested last night a person who had registered himself at the Parker house as "C. Jordan, Pittsburg, Pa.," but who subsequently has confessed himself as John Williams, of Norfolk, Va., and is supposed to hold a commission in the rebel army. He was arrested as a spy, and by orders received from the Secretary of War, he will be sent to Fort Lafayette, N. Y. Harbor.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 9.—Nothing new has occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. Hampton is not occupied. The fugitive citizens are being provided for by Gen. Butler. The big gun Union has been mounted at Newport News, and will be experimented with on Monday.

Treasury Notes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Brokers are purchasing two years' 6 per cent. treasury notes, at from 95 to 95¼. The price for $50 notes is better than for other denominations.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

CHICAGO, August 10th, 1861.

I have purchased the entire circulation of the MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

And am personally responsible for its redemption. I shall treat its notes precisely as the notes of the State Banks of Indiana and Ohio are treated in Chicago, and shall at all times sell Exchange on New York for the same, at the same rate. I am also responsible for the circulation of the MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, and shall redeem it as heretofore. J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

WRIGHT & BROTHER,
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.
DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,
No. 36 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

No. 1 ... VALUE 95 CENTS.	
Alton Bank,	City Bank of Ottawa,
Bank of Galena,	Kane County Bank,
Bank of Bloomington,	McLean County Bank,
Bank of Northern Illinois,	
No. 2 ... VALUE 80 CENTS.	
Bank of America,	Illinois River Bank,
Bank of Sparta,	Mechanic's Bank,
Cumberland County Bank,	Ohio River Bank,
E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank,	Pittsfield Bank,
Highland Bank,	Union Bank,
No. 3 ... VALUE 75 CENTS.	
American Bank,	Mahaiwe Bank,
Bank of Indemnity,	Merchants' Bank,
Illinois State Security B'k	Marshall County Bank,
Illinois Central Bank,	Reapers' Bank,
International Bank,	United States Stock Bank,
No. 4 ... VALUE 65 CENTS.	
Bank of Commerce,	Fulton Bank
" Illinois,	Olympic Bank,
" Jackson County,	Patriotic "
Bond County Bank,	Pamet "
Columbian "	State Stock Bank.
Eagle Bank,	
No. 5 ... VALUE 60 CENTS.	
Bank of Elgin,	Franklin Bank,
" Federal Union,	Kankakee Bank,
" Geneseo,	Narragansett Bank,
" Metropolis,	Shawanee "
Bull's Head Bank,	Toulon Bank, "
Central Bank,	Warren County "
Edgar County Bank,	Western Bank of Illinois.
Lake Michigan Bank,	Wheat Growers' Bank,
No. 6 ... VALUE 55 CENTS.	
Agricultural Bank,	Corn Planters' Bank,
Alisana Bank,	Douglas Bank,
Bank of Albion,	Farmers' Bank, N. Canton,
Bank of Aledo,	Farmers' Bank of Illinois,
" Ashland,	Grayville Bank,
" Benton,	Garden State Bank,
" Brooklyn,	Hampden "
" Carmi,	Humboldt "
" Naperville,	Kaskaskia "
" Pike County,	Lafayette "
" Republic,	Mississippi River Bank,
" Southern Illinois,	Prairie State "
Canal Bank,	Plowman's "
Commercial Bank, N. H'n,	Reed's "
Corn Exchange Bank,	State Bank of Illinois,
Continental Bank,	Southern Bank of Illinois.
Commercial B'k, Palestine	
No. 7 ... VALUE 50 CENTS.	
American Exchange Bank	Grand Prairie Bank,
Bank of Aurora,	Jersey County "
" Chester,	Lancaster "
" Commonwealth,	Merchants' & Drovers' B'k
" Quincy,	Morgan County Bank,
" Raleigh,	New Market Bank,
Belvidere Bank,	National Bank,
Citizens' Bank,	Railroad Bank,
Farmer's & Traders' B'k,	Rock Island Bank,
Frontier Bank,	Union County Bank,

Wisconsin—Current, 92 cents; Uncurrent, 50 to 70 cts.

We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Season Contract of Wright & Brother." P. S.—On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron, From the celebrated Missouri Furnace, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. [illegible]

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store NO. 115 LAKE STREET. They will be packed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTH or dampness, and insured from all damage or loss. [illegible] J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT. [illegible]

SAWS.—CAST STEEL, PATENT GROUND, CIRCULAR, CROSS CUT, MILL AND MULAY SAWS.

We call the attention of Lumbermen and others to our complete stock of Saws. These Saws are made from the best CAST STEEL, ground with PATENT GRINDING MACHINERY, Are perfectly balanced—possess entire TRUTH and UNIFORMITY OF SURFACE, and are in all respects superior to Saws ground in any other manner. We can give our Saws of equal thickness from the cutting edge to the centre, or gradually reduce them from the centre to the edge, to any thickness of tooth desired. Call and examine or address

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street 199 & 201. *Tin Plate & Metal Warehouse.* AGENTS FOR HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago:

GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out ALL RIGHT, And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation As when first put into the Safe. We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

GEORGE T. ABBEY, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER —OF— Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc., 186 LAKE STREET. Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescopic Sights, Patent Muzzle, etc. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Agent for Hazzard's Powder.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Chicago, Port Sarnia AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers "ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton, AND "UNION," Capt. Cooper, Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING FOR SARNIA.

Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States. Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. Good accommodations for first and second class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC., At 139 Lake Street. The entire stock of Dry Goods lately belonging to Nelson M. Laraway will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the 10th day of July, 1861. This stock contains a large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, &c. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee. The above sale is hereby postponed until the 20th day of August, 1861. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent, IMPORTER OF GUNS And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols. Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Etc. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot. NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Opposite the Tremont House.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 153 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st. and 51 and 53 LaSalle st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

CATARRH! CATARRH! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY! WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a Catarrh in the Nose. The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure consumption is to prevent it. [illegible] By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. [illegible] Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4335, Chicago, Ill.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, of John E. Mottier, BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE, At GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

PURE GRAPE JUICE, FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES, At GALE BROTHERS. Pharmaceutists and Dealers in Choice Medical Merchandise. 20 Randolph street.

LUMBER!—All kinds exchanged for Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Dry Goods, Beef, Pork, Flour, Feed, Corn, Hay, Groceries and Hardware. Address "LUMBER," Post Office Box 447.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale. AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.—Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c. REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES. [illegible] BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, SAND CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &c. Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

JUSTICES' BLANKS, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

SOMETHING NEW AND STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS More and More Popular Every Day, IT IS PROF WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT.

A Distinguished St. Louis Physician writes. [illegible]

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY J. H. REED & CO. LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, E. H. SARGEANT AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO. Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois: [illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, at Manufacturers Prices, FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street, Chicago, and by all dealers.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy. When you are sick, and do not know what the matter, Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials, like the following,—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw." CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin st., Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well." D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Coal.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST. The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of La Salle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their BITUMINOUS COAL, and to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL, free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to DEFY COMPETITION.

Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Strothers, but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals, and especially to those which are largely bituminous. This coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern soft coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes. Existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only hope for the large development of the manufacturing interests of this city, at the same time excelling ANY of foreign coals in Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits. In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted the INVARIABLE rule of Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST: [illegible]

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Chicago and the Northwestern Railroads. Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. S. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS in Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, nor exceeding former prices of Erie and Briar Hill Coals, have conjointly rented the yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse, Corner of Madison and Market Streets, Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, can insure a constant supply at lower rates than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market. No credit given for either wholesale or retail. COST AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction in price must insure payment before any order will be filled. This system will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances. For Hoseburgh and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, can offer great inducements to Railroads and other consumers. For prices, or other particulars, address ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 6187, Chicago, Ill.

Army Equipments, &c.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS. ARMY WAGONS! The subscriber would call attention of Army Contractors and all other to the capacity of his WAGON FACTORY, Corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. Where, with sixteen years experience, Steam Power, and a present force of 150 workmen is prepared to furnish WAGONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF BEST SEASONED MATERIAL, In any number that may be ordered. 200 Wagons suitable for Army purposes already on hand. PETER SCHUTTLER.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent. KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. [illegible] JOHN B. IDESON & CO., Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C. And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND. TURNER & SIDWAY, 28 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS, BLUE CLOTH, *Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings,* FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, 193 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! [illegible]

Music Stores.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [illegible] AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW AND STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS More and More Popular Every Day. IT IS PROF WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes. [illegible]

JAMES WHITE, M. D.

[illegible] H. H. [illegible]

[illegible] FREDERICK T. BUTLER, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY J. H. REED & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, E. H. SARGEANT AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.

Also, by the following Druggist in Illinois: [illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and sold at Manufacturers Prices, FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. [illegible]

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.— [illegible] INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no18-wcow-d-ly

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy. When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists. oc7-63-ly

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Coal.

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PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST: By the cargo, delivered on any dock, per ton....[illegible]; Delivered and over at the yard, per ton....[illegible]; delivered, per ton....[illegible]; Less than 5 tons at the yard, per ton....[illegible]; delivered, per ton....[illegible].

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SOUTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where we have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Chicago and the Northwestern Railroads. Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. S. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill. jy3-g29-3m

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!— The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS in Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, nor exceeding former prices of [illegible] and Briar Hill Coals, have conjointly rented the yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse, Corner of Madison and Market Streets, Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. [illegible] COST AND CASE WILL BE THE MOTTO. [illegible] For prices, or other particulars, address ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill. jy8-g328-3m

Army Equipments, &c.

ATTENTION CONTRACTORS. ARMY WAGONS! The subscriber would call attention of Army Contractors and all other to the capacity of his WAGON FACTORY, Corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets, CHICAGO, ILL. Where, with sixteen years experience, Steam Power, and a present force of 110 men, he is prepared to furnish WAGONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, MADE OF BEST SEASONED MATERIAL, in any number that may be ordered. 200 Wagons suitable for Army purposes already on hand. jy8-g173-1m PETER SCHUTTLER.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. The above are newly invented equipments, and are pronounced [illegible]. Plain Knapsacks, Haversacks, Camp Blankets, Rubber Cloth, Canteens, &c., may be had in any quantity at the [illegible] Agency of JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block. my3-g776-3m

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, SHAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C. And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND. [illegible] & SIDWAY, 28 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. All inquiries promptly answered. my21g813-3m

MILITARY GOODS. BLUE CLOTH, Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, [illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!— BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! [illegible] Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles, lower than ever before sold. [illegible] E. R. BOWEN. Country orders please address Box [illegible].

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LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 69 South Clark Street, Chicago. [illegible] and Importer of Musical Instruments [illegible] AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

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FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets. no4-ly

NEW YORK EXCHANGE For Sale in Sums to Suit by JONES & CULBERTSON, No. 17 South Wells street. jy11-3m

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 31 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157. de11-41-ly

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 131 Lake street.

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AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 90 South Water street.

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA. Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange. REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark, Bros. & Co., St. Louis. T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS, 33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake, Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes. WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR DISCREDITED Illinois and Wisconsin Money. Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us. We do business on a Specie Basis. EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE. COLLECTIONS MADE. E. K. WILLARD & CO., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS, 33 Clark-st. cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS. Illinois Currency. Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale. A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED. New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily. my24-61-ly C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR. I have this day opened an office for the transaction of a General Banking & Exchange Business at No. 36 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building. C. B. BLAIR.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe. jy3-g328-3m

WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, 57....South Clark Street....57. Opp. Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. J. F. WILLARD. S. A. KEAN. Collections made throughout the Northwest. Will always pay the highest price for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, or will convert it at a commission of [illegible] per cent. All money not current here, bought at best rates. Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. jy11-g104-1m

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION. IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated..........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS. From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY, Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank. Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 52 Clark Street.......Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 30th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a partnership under the name and firm of BEVANS & CRONE, For the transaction of a General Commission Business, at the old stand of the former firm of Bevans & Woodruff, No. 121 Kinzie street. Especial attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Produce of every description. AMOS P. BEVANS, JULIUS CRONE. Chicago, Ill. Aug. 1st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BEVANS & WOODRUFF, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by either of the parties. A. P. BEVANS, E. WOODRUFF. Chicago, Aug. 1st, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. J. M. STINE, MAX KRAMER. Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WHITE, STEWART & WHITE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by JAS. F. WHITE, Who is authorized to grant acquittances and to use the name of the firm in liquidation. JOHN E. WHITE, JOHN STEWART, JOHN A. WHITE. Chicago, July 9th, 1861.

CARD.—N. WHITE having purchased the Stock, the Wooden Ware Business will be continued at the Old Stand, No. 86 South Water street. JAS. F. WHITE, Agent. Chicago, July 9th, 1861.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL. The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted as hitherto by Rev. Dr. Dickinson and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September. For Circulars, &c., address the undersigned. B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, July 24th, 1861.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 88 Wabash avenue. Z. GROVER, Principal. The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th, 1861. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side, LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, LEAD PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for old Lead and Flax Seed. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

RESULTS OF UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION.

Example of British West Indies—The Motive Power of Wages to the Negro.

Last year we had occasion to notice and warmly commend a small volume entitled "NORTH AND SOUTH," written by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. The question of Emancipation is presented to the Southern people in a manner at once clear, judicious and friendly. Indeed the arguments are addressed chiefly to the slave-owners, without the least taint of bitterness or ill feeling. The results of emancipation in the British West Indies are presented in the most authentic form from the latest and most reliable authorities, and the whole ground is covered so ably that we cannot forbear quoting at this time, when the public mind is unusually exercised with the subject, a few pages from the work:

THE EXAMPLE OF ANTIGUA.

When the slaves in the British West Indies were emancipated, thirty years ago, though they were eight hundred thousand in number, and had long been suffering the severest kind of slavery, and, to say the least, were as unenlightened and debased as any which can be found in the United States, it is not known that a single drop of blood was shed, that a single blow was struck, or a single outrage committed. All remembrance of past wrongs seemed at once to be obliterated, and joy and gratitude were the only emotions cherished in the hearts of the emancipated.

Dr. Channing, writing of that event many years after it took place, says: "History contains no record more touching than the account of the religious, tender thankfulness which this vast boon awakened in the negro breast."

Prof. Hovey, who visited the island some years after the substitution of paid for compulsory labor, that he might investigate the results, testifies:

"The emancipated people, instead of becoming frantic with joy in the possession of their new rights and privileges, and rioting in the ebullition of ungoverned passions, retired from their places of devotion to their little tenements, without committing a single outrage, or the least disorderly conduct. The day was characterized by the stillness and solemnity of the Sabbath, rather than by the noise and tumult which annually, on such occasions, disgrace more intelligent and civilized communities."

There are few passages in history more eloquent and affecting than the narrative, by Thome and Kimball, of the manner in which the slaves, on the Island of Antigua particularly, received their freedom. On this island there were thirty four thousand five hundred slaves, and but two thousand whites. Though the *British Parliament* had decreed a system of apprenticeship, under which, as a greatly modified form of slavery, the negroes were to continue in a certain degree subject to their masters for six years, the planters rejected this preparatory course, and pronounced in favor of immediate emancipation. They decreed that upon the striking of the clock, at twelve o'clock at night, of the last day of July, ushering in the first of August, 1834, every slave should be instantaneously emancipated. In the twilight of that evening the slaves of Antigua were seen, in their best attire, hastening along the various footpaths of the plantations to their places of worship.

"The spacious chapel of St. John's," write Thome and Kimball, "was soon filled with the candidates for liberty. All was animation and eagerness. A mighty chorus of voices swelled the song of expectation and joy; and, as they united in prayer, the voice of the leader was drowned in the universal acclamation of thanksgiving, and praise, and blessing, and honor, and glory to God, who had come for their deliverance. In such exercises the evening was spent, until the hour of twelve o'clock approached. The presiding minister then proposed, that, when the clock on the cathedral should begin to strike, the whole congregation should fall on their knees, and receive the boon of freedom in silence.

"Accordingly, as the bell tolled its first note, the immense assemblage fell prostrate on their knees. All was silence save the quivering, half-stifled breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude. Peal on peal, peal on peal, rolled over the prostrate throng, in tones of angel-voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and weary heart-strings.

"Scarce had the clock sounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly around, and a loud peal of thunder roared along the sky, God's pillar of fire, and trump of jubilee. A moment of profoundest silence passing, then came the burst: they broke forth in prayer, they shouted, they sung glory hallelujah, they clapped their hands, leaped up, fell down, clasped each other in their free arms, cried, laughed, and went to and fro, tossing upwards their unfettered hands—but high above the whole, there was a mighty sound which ever and anon swelled up, it was the utterance, in broken negro dialect, of gratitude to God.

"After this gush of excitement had spent itself, and the congregation became calm, the religious exercises were resumed, and the remainder of the night was occupied in singing and prayer, in reading the Bible, and in addresses from the missionaries, explaining the nature of the freedom just received, and exhorting the free people to be industrious, steady, obedient to the laws; and to show themselves, in all things, worthy of the high boon which God had conferred upon them."

Such was the affectionate, religious gratitude which the gift of freedom awakened in the negro breast. The succeeding day, the first day of their emancipation, was passed as a sacred jubilee. There were no intemperate carousings, no mobs in city or country, but the rejoicing freemen met in their churches with their pastors, who, with martyr zeal, had suffered and toiled for them, and offered to God the incense of thankful hearts.

Such is the uncontradicted testimony upon this point. "I hazard nothing in saying," writes Prof. Hovey, who visited the island several years after the emancipation, "that the people of Antigua are as free from any apprehension of riot or insurrection, as is the most peaceful village in New England. The militia, which was frequently on duty during slavery, and especially on the Christmas holidays, has not since been called out, for the purpose of preserving the public peace, since the day of emancipation."

THE OTHER BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The fact is settled, conclusively settled, that there is no *danger* in substituting *free* for *slave* labor. This experiment has been tried, not upon one island alone, where peculiar circumstances might favor its success, but in nineteen of the slave colonies of the British empire. The result, in *every instance*, was perfect safety. The *danger* lies only in compelling men to work without wages. They know that this is wrong and feel maddened by it. The smothered passions of the oppressed are ever struggling to break forth. Emancipation, and the guardianship of impartial law, dispel this danger. There is no longer any motive for insurrection, and all are equally interested in the public peace.

When the question of West Indian emancipation was discussed in the British Parliament, it was said by many, and feared by more, that the moment the restraints of slavery were sundered, the negroes, spurning all control, would abandon the plantations and wander about in vice and beggary; that they, cherishing the idea that freedom from work is the choicest privilege of liberty, would resist every inducement to labor, and that universal misery would be the result.

But the experiment demonstrated that the negro loved his wife and child, and home and friends as well as the white man. He felt no disposition to abandon his family, now that he and they were cheered by freedom, and to wander away a fugitive and a vagabond. He had it now in his power to surround his home with new attractions and he loved his wife and children better than even before, now he could press them to his bosom and call them his own.

It was found that upon all those estates where the slaves had been treated with any degree of humanity, *they were eager to remain and work for their former masters for the most reasonable wages.* The negro race is peculiarly an affectionate and clannish race. They love strongly their homes and the associations of place, and have but little disposition to wander.

When wages were substituted in the West Indies, instead of the lash, the terms usually offered on the plantations were, the occupancy of the humble dwellings in which they had lived, the right of cultivating a small portion of ground, and eleven pence a day, which is about twenty-four cents of our money, for their work. The force of early attachments was so strong, that, on these terms, the freed slaves almost universally preferred to remain on the old plantations amidst scenes and associations endeared to them by time. As a general rule, no difficulty was found in cultivating the plantations; and it is universally testified, that under the healthy stimulus of wages, the emancipated slave has developed a degree of energy and skill which has surprised the planters.

"It was formerly found almost impossible," Prof. Hovey continues, "to introduce any new utensils of husbandry. The negro would proceed in his old and indolent way, rejecting all innovations. For instance, a gentleman purchased a lot of wheel barrows, with the intention of having the negroes use them, instead of baskets, to carry out manure. But they, not fancying these new notions, loaded the wheel-barrows, and mounted the whole upon their heads.

"Now, they eagerly avail themselves of all the facilities to expedite work. It is generally admitted that they now perform as much work in forty-five hours, as they did formerly in all the week. No difference can be seen between them and white people in their eagerness to work for pay. 'The old notion,' he continues, 'that the negro is a lazy creature, who will do no work at all, except by compulsion, is now forever exploded.'"

One single fact precludes the necessity of all further testimony upon this point; it is the ever memorable fact stated by Mr. Gurney, that in the sixth year of freedom, after a fair trial of five years, the exports of sugar from Antigua, almost doubled the average of the last five years of slavery.

"By whose hands," writes Mr. Gurney, "was this vast crop raised? By the hands of the lazy and impracticable race, as they have often been described, the negroes. And under what stimulus has the work been effected? Solely under that of moderate wages."

This is the fact established, that the emancipated slaves, under the influence of wages, may become industrious and thriving laborers. We want all these laborers. Not one of them can be spared.

THE MOTIVE POWER OF WAGES.

On this tour I have been continually meeting with incidents illustrative of the impolicy of attempting to compel people to work without wages. In conversation one day with a gentleman, a slaveholder, as we were ascending the Alabama river, he said: "These servants are a heap of trouble. You often do not know what to do with them. I own four as good women as you can find in the State; and yet they almost worry my wife's life out. When I am away, they take the advantage, and are impertinent and willful. When I last went home, my wife had a long story of complaints. I called up Phillis, and said to her: 'Now, Phillis, I am going to sell you. You are saucy to your mistress. You are fit for nothing but a plantation nigger, and want a stern driver to make you know your place. I am going to sell you to one of those French planters down in Louisiana. I won't be plagued with you any more.'

"This frightened Phillis terribly, and she will be as good as honey for a few days; but then she will forget it all, and will be as bad as ever. I tell you these niggers are a heap of trouble. You don't want to take a woman and whip her. And that only makes her mad and worse. You can't dismiss her. And you don't exactly want to sell her. I tell you they are a heap of trouble."

This, certainly, is natural. She must have a wonderfully sweet disposition, who will work all her days as a kitchen scullion, from the cradle to the grave, kept in the state of most debasing ignorance, with no moral culture, and with no remuneration but such fare and dress as a scullion can find in a "nigger kitchen," and yet ever manifest an affectionate, faithful and docile spirit. Virtues and graces cannot be bought at that price.

Another gentleman remarked to me, that people, in New Orleans particularly, were getting very much in the habit of employing white servants, Irish and German, in their families, instead of slaves.

"It requires a great deal of knowledge of the negro character," said he, "to know how to manage these creatures. A lady rises in the morning and finds that her cook is still in bed, affirming that she has a dreadful headache, or a severe attack of rheumatism. There are ten chances to one it is all a sham, and yet perhaps the humane lady will spend two or three days nursing the artful deceiver. They are often very cunning. Perhaps the lady suspects that it is all a sham, and yet is not certain that it is, and shrinks from the possibility of treating the servant cruelly. There are a great many such embarrassments. The best place for these poor creatures is on the plantation, where men who understand them can manage them."

The payment of wages rectifies all this. If you will not work, neither shall you eat. A humane man, not thoroughly acquainted with negro tricks and cunning, who has one of these slaves, shamming sickness, does not know what to do with her. He does not wish to whip her; he does not wish to sell her. The only remedy is a general system of the substitution of wages, instead of compulsion. The hired servant at the North will work when hardly able to work, lest both place and wages should be lost.

A kind Providence has thrown light upon our path in reference to this great question, so that we need not go stumbling over a dark and unknown road. The experiment in the West Indies has answered all our questions and solved our difficulties. It was feared that the slaves, with no stimulus to work but the wages they might receive, would lie down and die in nakedness and starvation.

The Rev. Mr. Cadman, a clergyman, residing in the West Indies, wrote some time after the emancipation: "The change for the better in the dress, demeanor, and welfare of the people is prodigious."

"A female proprietor," Mr. Gurney writes, "who had become embarrassed, was advised to sell off part of her property in small lots. The experiment answered her warmest expectations. The emancipated slaves in the neighborhood bought up all the little freeholds with extreme eagerness, made their payments faithfully, and lost no time in settling on the spots which they had purchased.

"They soon framed their houses and brought their gardens into useful cultivation, with yams, bananas, plantains, pine-apples, and other fruits and vegetables, including plots of sugar cane. In this way Augusta and Liberta sprung up as if by magic."

Though very much remains to be done in elevating a fallen race from the degradation of ages, the emancipated negro has proved that he takes much better care of himself than his master took of him. No well informed man will again say that the slave, if freed, will starve; that the stimulus of wages is not sufficient to incite him to work.

It is often said that the master, if deprived of the unpaid service of the slave, will be reduced to beggary. But the master owns his land, his house, his stock, and will own his crop, and can surely pay the laborer a suitable proportion of that crop for his services, in its culture. The Northern farmer can do this with his wheat and his hay. Why can not the Southern farmer do this with his sugar and his cotton? Here are the servants at his door all ready and eager to work for the most moderate wages. Surely there is no man more favorably situated than he for the accumulation of wealth.

The experiment in the West Indies, proves that emancipation enriches, rather than impoverishes the master. The plantations, instead of falling into decay, have often flourished with new vigor. The planter has found that he can cultivate his estate *cheaper*, and make greater profits when his laborers are animated by wages, than when they are driven by the lash.

The Governor of Antigua, after six years of the experience of free, instead of slave-labor, says: "The pecuniary saving on many of the estates in Antigua, of free for slave-labor, is at least thirty per cent."

"The quantity of work," Mr. Gurney testifies, "obtained from a freeman, is far beyond the old task of the slave. In the laborious occupation of holing, the emancipated negroes perform double the work of the slave in a day. In road-making, the day's task under Slavery, was to break four barrels of stone. Now, by job-work, a weak hand will fill eight barrels, and a strong one from ten to twelve."

"I had rather," testifies a planter in Jamaica, "make sixty tierces of coffee under freedom, than even a hundred and twenty under slavery. Such is the saving of expense, that I make a better profit by it. Nevertheless, I mean to make one hundred and twenty as heretofore."

"Real estate since emancipation, has so much risen in price," says the Governor of Antigua, "that at the lowest computation, the land, without a single slave upon it, is fully as valuable now, as it was, including all the slaves, before emancipation."

Robert Claxton, the Solicitor General of St. Christopher's Island testifies: "This property of mine, was worth only ten thousand dollars with the slaves upon it. Now, without a single slave, it is worth three times as much money. I would not sell it for thirty thousand dollars. This remarkable rise in the value of property, is by no means confined to particular estates."

It is needless to multiply this testimony, which could be done to almost any amount. I am aware that there are *rumors* floating, contradictory to these statements. But it will be observed that my appeal is not to *rumor*, whose reputation for veracity does not stand very high, but to the well-authenticated statements of reliable men.

We would earnestly recommend Mr. Abbott's book to those who are becoming interested in this subject. It can be obtained in paper covers for fifty cents, or in muslin for seventy-five cents, at the store of S. C. Griggs & Co., in this city.

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BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. [illegible] reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] reams Manilla do. [illegible] reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery. [illegible] kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

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GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible] GEO. T. ABBEY, 28 Lake street.

Wholesale Houses.

MILITARY GOODS.— COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will BE SOLD CHEAPER than Northern Goods of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment will please call and see.

DAWSON & BARTLETT, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 20.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 20, CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Brookfield, Mass. [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62.......LAKE STREET........62. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:— 6,000 boxes TIN PLATE, 5,450 bdls SHEET IRON, 500 " RUSSIA IRON, 150 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE, 125 casks SHEET ZINC, 30 tons PIG TIN, 16,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 80 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 30 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. Corner of State and Lake streets. oc7-63-ly

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861.........A Card.........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, [illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices, and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WARE. THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Ware, at the LOWEST PRICES. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut. ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates. [illegible] AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinners Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. [illegible]

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of [illegible] DRESS GOODS.

16 & 18.....STATE STREET.....16 & 18. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18. mh6-'61-ly

Dentists' Cards.

J. C. FULLER, DENTIST, 85 CLARK STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago. ap1'61-ly

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102...WASHINGTON STREET...102. P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleansing, Extracting, [illegible] of Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

New Publications.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!! JUST PUBLISHED: SADLY THE BELLS TOLL THE DEATH OF THE HERO—A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth. Col. Ellsworth Requiem March. Brave Volunteer Quickstep March. Sturgis Rifles Quickstep. Douglas Funeral March. Down with the Traitors' Serpent Flag. Gen. Lyons' Union Schottisch. Our Country's Flag. Foot Steps on the Other Side. Quartette. Sweet Memories. Song and Chorus. Sherman House Polka. The Old House far away. Song. [prices illegible] Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. All orders for anything Musical addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 45 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

250 Bbls. REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MORSE, Board of Trade Building.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 15 South Water street.

COOPERAGE— [illegible] Corner Pine and Michigan sts.

Railroads.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects. With 285 Miles of Double Track, THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all Points West), FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, All connecting direct to New York, Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line, Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, [illegible] VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON, With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston. Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS. By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. R. R." [illegible] LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila. L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt. Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible] A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) [illegible] P. M.—Night Express. THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Dayton, Urbana, Xenia, Columbus and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Time to Cincinnati only 12 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains! Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 155 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l. Ticket Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. LOWEST FARE And Shortest Time by this Route TO BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE. On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AT 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. Fare to BELOIT....$2.50. Fare to FREEPORT....$3.00. Fare to GALENA....$4.50. Fare to DUBUQUE....$5.00. [illegible] Tickets for sale at the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Office, opposite the Chicago and Northwestern Depot. MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. H. W. GRISWOLD, Agent, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: [illegible] Salisbury's Patent Sleeping Cars run on Day Express Trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at [illegible] A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.) [illegible] P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg, Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. S. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

DETROIT TO BUFFALO, VIA NORTH SHORE. Through in Twenty Hours without landing. The fast low pressure Steamer FOREST QUEEN, Capt. PHINEAS KENYON, will leave the Dock of John Hutchings & Co., Detroit, for Buffalo, every MONDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on the arrival of the Western trains. Leave Buffalo for Detroit every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, making Railroad connections at both ends of the route. The Forest Queen has superior passenger and freight accommodations and makes the trip across Lake Erie without landing. Freight and stock carried at Propeller rates. Cabin passage to Buffalo includes meals and room, $4.50. Deck....$2.50. Railroad Tickets good. Agents: JOHN HUTCHINGS & CO., Detroit. LITTLE & ARNOLD, Buffalo.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 14th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, Sundays excepted: [illegible] Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible] E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of [illegible] BLODGETT & WINSTON, Att'ys.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, August 9th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Henry Kiggins and A. W. Kellogg vs. John Ellis—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said John Ellis that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible] at the suit of the said Henry Kiggins and A. W. Kellogg and against the estate of the said John Ellis, [illegible] directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Ellis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. James H. Childs, Thomas M. Howe, Robert T. Kennedy and Harvey Childs vs. John Ellis—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said John Ellis that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 3d day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said James H. Childs, Thomas M. Howe, Robert T. Kennedy and Harvey Childs, and against the estate of the said John Ellis, for the sum of three thousand one hundred and sixteen and 45-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said John Ellis, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said James H. Childs, Thomas M. Howe, Robert T. Kennedy and Harvey Childs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. Charles H. Thompson—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible] vs. John Ellis—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. The Merchants Bank of Albany vs. John Q. Wilson—Attachment. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. [illegible] Pl'ffs Att'ys.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. One Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at [illegible] A. M. daily, (except Sunday), and arrives from St. Louis at [illegible] P. M. daily (except Sunday.) The Alton Accommodation Train, with Sleeping Car attached, leaves at [illegible] P. M. daily (except Sat day) and arrives at [illegible] A. M. JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS. Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (139 Lake and 28 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. EXPRESS CHARGES: [illegible] The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st. All letters to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY. In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give Through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City. J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. [illegible] THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first train will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, [illegible] JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James S. Bowman and Alvira T. Bowman, his wife, [illegible] ANSON S. SOWER, Trustee. Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] IRA J. NICHOLS, Special Master in Chancery, appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated at Chicago, July 15th A. D. 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, July 23d, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John B. Knight and Edmund Ware, of the State of Kentucky, executed and delivered unto Peter Gelb, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, a certain indenture of mortgage, [illegible] F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee. Chicago, July 26th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain Note [illegible] BONIFACIUS BERNAUER, Mortgagee. DAVIS & NISSEN, Solicitors. Chicago, July 31st, 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. E. B. HYDE, Compl'ts Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased. [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp. Chicago, Ill., July 17th, A. D. 1861.

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAYWOOD, DECEASED.—The undersigned have been appointed executors [illegible] JAMES F. DRAPER, THOMAS J. HAYWOOD. [illegible] Attorney for Estate.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. [illegible] DAVID G. WHITE, Administrator. ESTHER WHITE, Administratrix. Dated July 17, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, deceased.—Public Notice is hereby given [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term. [illegible] D. C. & T. J. NICHOLS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 28th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, [illegible]

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, [illegible] HORACE G. CHASE, Trustee. Chicago, July 26th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 28, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, Trustee, [illegible] EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee. DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible] Executors of Samuel P. Skinner, deceased.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1861.

THE CITY.

APPOINTED CONSUL.—The President has appointed Franklin Webster, Esq., of this city, Consul to Munich, the capital of Bavaria, Germany.

CRICKET.—The return match of Prairie Cricket Club takes place on the Senior's ground, on Madison street, on Monday. Wickets pitch at 10½ o'clock. City passenger cars pass the grounds.

AN UNEXPECTED BATH.—About half past 8 o'clock last night, a man fell into the river near Clark street bridge, and would have drowned, but for his timely rescue by the hands on board the steam tug McQueen.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon a child five years old, son of Lambert Bauer, residing at the Baltic House, 170 Washington street, was run over by a horse and buggy and seriously bruised. Parents are to blame for allowing their children to "run at large."

☞ The New Orleans Daily Picayune, Louisville Journal, Knoxville Whig, (Brownlow's paper,) St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and Philadelphia dailies, are now regularly received by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

BOY MISSING.—A boy five years of age, named Willie Hoeth, left home on Thursday noon, and has not since been heard from. Has brown hair, blue eyes, wore a brown embroidered jacket, brown and black plaid pants, brown socks, black and red shoes.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Capt. M. Gleeson, of the Montgomery Guards, having recovered his health, leaves the city on Monday for Missouri. Persons having anything to send their friends in this Regiment, will leave it at Capt. G.'s residence, 144 State street, before 8 A. M., this morning.

VOLUNTEERS ROBBED.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, two members of the Douglas Brigade were robbed of five dollars in a drinking den on Clark street. Six of the inmates, a man and five women, were arrested and held to bail. Is it not about time the Sunday law was more rigidly enforced, in regard to these infamous dens?

MUSIC ON THE AVENUE.—We understand that the Douglas Brigade Band—composed of 20 excellent musicians, (selected from a large number, by Messrs. Root & Cady), will play alternate evenings next week, at Hyde Park, and on Michigan Avenue, near the foot of Adams street. Those of our citizens who "have music in their souls," will appreciate this musical treat.

DROWNED.—Philip Guin, aged 10 years, son of Edward Guin, was drowned in the South Branch of Chicago river on 10th inst. His body has been recovered.

—Also, Tim McCeam, aged 11 years, son of David McCeam, (residing corner of Ruby and Indiana streets,) was drowned in the stone quarry, west of the city limits, yesterday. His body has not yet been discovered.

THE WEATHER.—The following shows the range of the thermometer for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his drug store, No. 30 West Randolph, corner Canal street:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4	83	99	97
Monday, Aug. 5	78	89	77
Tuesday, Aug. 6	74	89	82
Wednesday, Aug. 7	81	97	77
Thursday, Aug. 8	80	95	75
Friday, Aug. 9	72	74	73
Saturday, Aug. 10	71	81	73

The hottest day of the season was Sunday last, the mercury being up to 105 at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE EXCURSION TO WAUKEGAN.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., the Sabbath School of the Clark Street M. E. Church, will take its annual excursion. One of the pleasant groves on the cliffs, one mile this side of Waukegan, has been selected as the place for the pic-nic. For the accommodation of those who may wish to visit the city, and also enjoy the day's festivity on the pic-nic grounds, the train will, after stopping at the grove, proceed to the depot, and returning to the grove, leave the depot at 1.30 P. M. We would advise all wishing a days' recreation, or those who would visit one of our neighboring cities, to take the excursion train Tuesday, at 8.45 A. M.

McVICKER'S COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—It is only necessary for us to call attention to the fact that McVicker's Complimentary Benefit, tendered by the citizens, takes place tonight. The merits of the beneficiary are so well known and so highly appreciated, that nothing we might write would add to the ovation he will receive this evening. The performance selected is a capital one—the beautiful drama of "Grandfather Whitehead" and the comedy of "Lend me Five Shillings," with dancing by the Gale Sisters. We expect to see the Theatre crowded in every part, and we would advise all to go early as every line of Grandfather Whitehead is worth hearing.

Read the advertisement in another column.

FIRES.—A fire occurred on the corner of South Canal and Mitchell street, West side, at 11½ o'clock Saturday night, resulting in the destruction of Neimeyer's Hotel, a three-story double building, together with the furniture. A three story store and butcher's shop, adjoining, were considerably damaged, and two barns in the rear destroyed. The total loss by this fire will probably exceed $7,000—partially covered by insurance in the Ætna.

—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, two stables situated in the rear of H. O. Stone's residence on Michigan avenue, were destroyed by fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

—The alarm of fire at 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon, proved to be from the burning of some hay-stacks at Myrick's Lake Shore House, near Cottage Grove.

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.—In looking through the immense stock of staple Groceries, Wooden-ware, Cordage, &c., at Day, Allen & Co.'s, 69 South Water street, on Saturday—remembering what we knew to be the condition of similar houses in both Cincinnati and St. Louis, and forgetting that Chicago is now the great *entrepot* of the western country—we ventured the remark that their's is a precarious business, just at this time. We were gratified to hear, in reply, that the sales made by Messrs. Day, Allen & Co., during the past month, have far exceeded those of any former month since they have been in business here.

Taking time by the forelock, this firm have secured, and here now in store, a very large stock of such staple articles as are most effected by the blockade or the new tariff. (Country dealers will make a note of this and act accordingly.)

There is probably no city in "Our Country," that suffers less—commercially or financially—as a result of the war, than Chicago. Nor is there any reason why this should not be the case. The greatest primary grain mart in the world, with millions of cultivated acres pouring their various products into our warehouses, granaries, and vessels, for sale and exportation, with all our avenues for travel, trade and commerce unimpeded, we can see numerous arguments in favor of the anticipated continued increase of the business of this city.

POLICE COURT.—Before Judge A. Aiken—Aug. 10.—John Murphy, with one leg furnished by nature and the other by art, unable to make both the natural and artificial work in unison in carrying the heavy cargo of "forty-rod" he had aboard—$1 and 30 days.

—George Monroe, after a long voyage on the lakes, as sailor, imbibed too freely, and made several lee-lurches about the streets—$3.

—Bill Marshall, for the pleasure experienced in his spree, and charges for draying him to the lockup, $3—cheap.

—Patrick Ross, held for being disorderly. He insisted that he was sun-struck, and took a bit of whisky to keep the sun from striking to his vitals. The Court thought the whisky struck the harder of the two—fined $3.

—We have a striking instance of two lillies *blowing* at precisely the same time, in the persons of Annie and Thomas Lilly, who were found blowing each other, the former armed with a broom-stick, the latter with an axe-handle. Mike Hartly, a heartless fellow, had also been using an axe-handle rather promiscuously among the above *flowers*. Case continued.

—Philip Jackson, a contraband, Alice Murphy, and Minnie Clifton, for demonstrating the principles of amalgamation, by being on a boisterous spree together, were each sent to Bridewell for two months.

—Emma Cunningham, charged with larceny of a $4 dress from Mary Caton on Wells st., —held to bail in $100.

John Welch and William Welch, for practicing "the manly art," armed with clubs and stones, instead of knuckles, in which trial practice John had his head severely cut—Thomas was fined $10.

—James Peckham, for using some striking arguments upon Dan. O'Brien, a rival omnibus driver, resulting in a black eye on Dan—fined $10.

War Meeting—Report of the War Finance Committee.

The meeting of citizens called by the "War Committee" at Bryan Hall, on Saturday evening, was very well attended, and from the interest manifested by both speakers and hearers, we hope will result in fanning into a visible, burning flame, the spark of patriotism that exists in every loyal citizen's heart.

On motion of Judge G. Manierre, the following officers were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT,
HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mayor Rumsey,	John Wentworth,
Wilber F. Story,	R. M. Hough,
Wm. B. Ogden,	L. D. Boone,
John G. Guleal,	W. B. Scates,
Wm. Bross,	Charles Walker,
Grant Goodrich,	Gordon S. Hubbard,
Van H. Higgins,	J. B. Turner,
Mat. Laflin,	Hugh T. Dickey,
Fred. Letz,	E. K. Swift,
Henry Farnum,	Wm. H. Brown,
Philip Conley,	N. Ludington,
B. F. Carver,	Robt. H. Foss,
J. Young Scammon,	E. W. Willard,
R. P. Downing,	H. A. Tucker,
R. B. Mason,	J. H. Adams,
Geo. Manierre,	L. Wilson,
F. C. Sherman,	C. G. Wicker.

SECRETARIES.

Jno. Sheahan,	E. J. Williams,
F. G. Gray,	Gilbert J. Walker,
J. H. Brown,	J. P. Clarkson,
T. W. Church,	Sidney Smith,

John B. Drake.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

J. Van Arman,	E. Van Buren,
E. C. Larned,	S. S. Hayes,

J. C. Wicker.

Judge Drummond, upon taking the chair, addressed the meeting eloquently and to the point, on the subjects at issue between the North and South. Congress have declared that the South has inaugurated this war, but what are the real prime causes? Those who have lived at peace with one another for more than half a century—sharing together the blessings so freely showered upon them, are now at war with each other—citizen against citizen, friend against friend, brother against brother!

We of the North are warring against felons and traitors—those who are striving to carry into execution their pre-conceived plans for the overthrow of the Government, under whose protection and noble laws, they have been made all they have and all they are. Every Union man understands and practices the true principles of self government; it matters not where he is. The Union men of Western Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will carry out these principles, at all hazards. The citizens of Virginia, east of Blue Ridge have decided to secede from the Union—the citizens of the Western portion are of an adverse opinion—"a house divided against itself cannot stand," neither can a State, though it be made up of "sacred soil." Thanks to General McClellan, the Union men of Virginia are protected in their rights. [Cheers.]

We are laboring together, shoulder to shoulder to protect the best Government that was ever conceived of by the best minds of any age; and it becomes every man to shoulder this rifle, and rally to the support of Union as it was, and, in the Providence of God, as it shall be.

Our reverse at Manassas should inspire in us a renewed zeal and determination. We now know their numerical force is greater, their defences more numerous and extensive, and their general preparations for carrying into execution their traitorous and destructive designs, are much more complete than we at first anticipated. Have we not the men and means to cope with them? (Aye, aye!) Some say let us have peace—some say compromise; but a majority of the citizens of the United States have decided that this war shall be carried through to an honorable termination, cost what it may! The only compromise the North will submit to will be a surrender on the part of the South, and their return to loyalty. Judge D. eloquently depicted the results of a "Compromise" with the rebels, as a total annihilation of our Government, an unqualified and disgraceful submission to the rebels, resulting finally in the establishment of a Monarchical Government.

We are not fighting merely for our hearthstones and harvest fields—not merely for self-protection—but for the great principles upon which this Government is founded. If the cause *they* are advocating is worthy of the sacrifice of the lives of their men or the investment of their capital, we know that *ours* is! Not only everything we have as a nation and as individuals is at stake in this contest, but the safety and perpetuity of our glorious Union is in peril. He said any loyal citizen had rather suffer death than to submit to degradation. The flag of our country must be honored and respected from one end of the Union to the other.

We have banished the traitors from the State offices in Missouri, and placed good Union men in their stead. We have sustained our friends in Maryland, and Kentucky, God bless her (applause) has maintained her allegiance to the Constitution. Congress will do all in its power to uphold the honor and integrity of the country. We have many good omens to beckon us on. Let every man go forward to vindicate the Right—his watchword "God and Liberty!" Let every citizen make this a personal matter of duty, and deem no sacrifice as too great, in this the hour of our national peril.

The Government will do its utmost to bring this war to a speedy and successful termination; and it is the duty as I believe it is the choice, of every citizen to sustain the Government. I believe they will do it. If the outgoing Government had done its duty we would not now be in our present condition, and had we a few more such men as Gen. Lyon, this rebellion would soon be subdued. Firmness, *firmness*, FIRMNESS of the Government is what is now required. Judge D. alluded in touching and eloquent terms to the noble hearted Senator whose remains lie near our beautiful Lake—that his name will be reverenced as that of an able statesman, and a defender of our Constitution. (Applause) He concluded with the remark that he had no doubts nor misgivings as to the result. The glorious old Stripes and Stars should soon again float over "the land of the brave and the home of the free."

Sam'l Hoard, Esq., made a report as to the disposition of the War fund; and stated that the amount that would be required for the support of the families of volunteers, would be about $1,000 per week.

The synopsis of the money expended by the War Committee of Thirty:

Amount of subscription, $38,006.	
Disbursed for support of families	$4,733.06
Due from Cairo Q. M. dep't	441.67
do do Commis. dep't	157.24
Loss on stumptail currency	1,481.75
Support of troops, equipments, &c	7,783.38
Due on subscription	7,959.00
Auditor's warrants on hand	15,059.00
Cash in hand	190.00
On deposit in Marine Bank	40.91
	$37,929.11

The Committee reports due to

Cooley, Farwell & Co	$1,031.87
Wm. Ross & Co	59.17
A. D. Titsworth	5,047.37
Dogget	525.00
J. A. Smith	250.00
Barrett, King & Co	187.50
John McCormack	300.00
	$7,391.91

Signed, VAN H. HIGGINS, E. C. LARNED, G. W. GAGE, J. H. BOWEN.

A. H. Burley, Esq., made some very appropriate remarks respecting the disposition of the war fund, and the condition of our volunteers. Several instances were mentioned of companies of volunteers having come from the country, and finding no provisions made for their subsistence, and no particular interest manifested in their welfare, disbanded. He hoped that the present committee would be discharged, and a new one appointed with more power to act in the premises.

Several persons addressed the meeting—hoped that the present Committee would be continued—that they had well filled their mission—had done all they were appointed to do—that they were conversant with the duties of the Committee and familiar with the requirements of the military companies.

At the earnest request of Mr. Burley and other members, the Committee were discharged, and an unanimous vote of thanks tendered them for their services.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following named persons (with power to fill vacancies), as a

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Judge J. M. Wilson,	J. H. Bowen,
Judge G. G. Goodrich,	J. C. Dore,
Judge Van H. Higgins,	H. D. Colvin,
Judge T. Drummond,	John Van Arman,
E. W. Willard,	Geo. Schneider,
J. M. Douglas,	Eliphalet Wood,
Thos. Hoyne,	R. M. Hough,
Thos. B. Bryan,	P. S. Yoe,
A. H. Burley,	C. G. Wicker,
Judge Geo. Manierre,	Col. L. Tucker,
E. C. Larned,	

L. A. Goodwin addressed the meeting at some length: We are now in the midst of the greatest revolution that this country has ever known. A more unjust rebellion had never been known than that now waged against the Constitution by the South. This war should be carried through, and rebels and traitors receive their just reward. Abraham Lincoln is President of the whole United States—of the South as well as the North—of those who did not vote for him as well as those who did. He is the President of no particular party, but of the whole United States. This rebellion is brought about by a few petty politicians, who would rather serve in hell to secure their ambitions, in Heaven to do justice to the majority of the people.

Lieut. Willard, (of Co. A., Chicago Artillery) and Mr. Larned, being loudly called for, made some well-timed and appropriate remarks, which were enthusiastically received.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, renew the expression of our unfaltering fidelity to the Union and Constitution, and to preserve them unimpaired and maintain for all time our unity and integrity as a nation, we pledge, as did our forefathers before us, "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." No defeat, no disaster, no foreign interference, shall lessen our efforts, until our country's flag shall wave in peace over every part of the Republic.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the recent vigorous measures of Congress for the prosecution of the war, by ample supplies of means and men, and that we cordially recommend that this State should promptly assume the collection of taxes apportioned to it.

Resolved, That those who are in a crisis like this when the very existence of the nation is in peril, would propose peace or compromise are false to the country and *do but lend aid and comfort to traitors and treachery. There can be, there shall be, no compromise with armed rebellion.*

Resolved, That even were peace possible without dishonor, it could never be permanent if based upon any recognition of the seceded States, it being manifest that two distinct governments, with different and antagonistic institutions, could not coexist side by side without perpetual strife. Military despotism and large standing armies at the South, would compel large military general establishments at the North, and from interests and elements radically opposite, a contest must ensue which could end only in the overthrow of one side or the other.

The following were the resolutions of the Committee of five appointed by the Chair:

Resolved, That while we see no cause for discouragement in the recent great disaster to our army, we believe that it imperatively calls upon the Government for greater care in the selection of army officers and military leaders. In view of the multitude of our fellow-citizens who hazard their lives in this conflict, and in view of the mighty interests at stake, all mere party considerations should be discarded, and persons should be selected for posts of command *for their merits only*. The country demands with one voice that its best and truest men shall be summoned to its aid—that politicians should become patriots and all party issues be merged in zeal for the safety of our common country.

Resolved, That as citizens of Illinois we feel a deep interest in the proper organization and equipment of our State Volunteers, and whereas many and serious complaints have been made of their deficient equipment as compared with those of other States. We call upon our State authorities for more thorough and efficient action in this respect, and recommend also that they should provide for the immediate support of all companies of volunteers as soon as accepted for service.

Resolved, That as the war in which we are now engaged, involves every interest we hold most dear and sacred, both for our country and ourselves, it is incumbent on every citizen at this solemn crisis of our nation's fate, to do all in his power for the vigorous support of the Government. We recommend therefore that committees be appointed in all the prominent cities and towns in the State, whose duty it shall be to aid the State and National authorities in the speedy organization and equipment of troops, and in all other suitable matters pertaining to this contest, and to foster by correspondence or personal intercourse, a spirit of patriotic ardor throughout the commonwealth.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Military Directory.

The following embraces the name of Company, location of the recruiting office, and name of recruiting officer for each company now formed or forming in this city, so far as we have been able to ascertain:

Sixteenth U. S. Infantry—No. 1 North Clark; 151 North Dearborn; 134 West Randolph—Major A. J. Slemmer.

U. S. Navy—No. 12 River street—Lieut T. H. Stevens.

Yates Phalanx—Co. E, No. 5 Custom House place—Capt. Geo. L. Yeager.

Yates Phalanx—Co. F, 105 Dearborn street, Portland Block—Capt. O. L. Munn.

N. W. Rifle Regiment—Camp Ellsworth, Cottage Grove—Capt. Knobelsdorff.

N. W. Rifles—No. 206 Randolph street—Lieut. Livermore.

Douglas Brigade—Mystic Rifles, No. 96 Dearborn street—Capt. Boomer.

Douglas Brigade—Sappers and Miners, 99 Dearborn street, corner of Washington—R. E. Wiswell.

Chicago Dragoons—No. 37 South Clark street—Chas. W. Barker.

Chicago Dragoons—Corner of Madison and Dearborn streets—E. D. Osband.

Wilson's Dragoons—North's Theatre, Monroe street—Capt. Theilman.

Lincoln Dragoons—No. 206 Randolph street—Lieut. Livermore.

Student's Rifle Regiment—No. 70 Washington street, Portland Block—L. H. Potter.

John B. Turner Rifles—No. 13 North Clark street—Edw. Trooney.

COMPETENT MILITARY OFFICERS.—That the great mistake experienced thus far, in military affairs, has been the acceptance of incapacitated military officers, is so patent to all, (especially the three months' soldiers) as to need no repetition. The policy of the War Department now is, to strip the spurs and epaulette from all incompetent officers, and hereafter to place no one in command, who does not thoroughly understand the duties of the position he is to assume. Statements have been made that certain Colonels have been recognized by the Government, leaving the impression that members of companies composing the Brigades will have no voice in the selection of their Colonel. Such is not the fact. Every Brigade, when full, will elect its own officers, from Colonel down to 4th Corporal, without regard to the antecedent commanding.

Military Examining Committees will be appointed, who will examine all candidates, from Staff to Company officers, and none but those thoroughly competent will be accepted as candidates for election.

Let those who have been holding back, understand that all who now enlist to go forth in vindication of the Right, under the military regime that has been inaugurated, may rely upon having efficient, thoroughly drilled, commanders, of their own selection—all candidates having been examined and approved.

DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—This Brigade is rapidly filling up, and will have their full complement, probably within the coming week. It is composed of a fine set of men, well armed, equipped and uniformed. Unlike some Brigades that we know of, they have not been *paupers* during the period of their formation; and will leave the city at an early day, fully equipped in every respect, without a dollar of debt hanging over them. Those who have had charge of the enlistment of this Brigade in its incipiency, have aimed to make it the *ne plus ultra*, so far as the Northwest is concerned, and deserve great praise for the activity they have manifested, and congratulation for the success that has crowned their efforts, in bringing together, in so short a period so large a number of stalwart, intelligent, determined men, who

—"Know their Rights,
And knowing, *will maintain them*."

MARINE CORPS.—Should flotillas be employed upon our western rivers, as has been intimated, the company of 65 experienced sailors that have joined and attached themselves to the Douglas Brigade will be of the utmost importance in the service. Composed of men who are inured to hardships, and who know no fear, in their usual capacity of navigation, mending boats, tents, rafts, &c., their services will be invaluable, while in active conflict with the foe, they "will fight like brave men, long and well." The Board of Trade recently voluntarily presented this company with $200, with a promise of $500 if they need it—a substantial appreciation of the well deserved compliment.

FALL IN, BOYS!—There is still room in the companies now forming for a few more good men, who wish to take their part in defending the Constitution and the Union. We understand from official sources, that the number of men in the Douglas Brigade, sworn in by Capt. Webb, is 760; in the Yates Phalanx, 110; in the Northwestern Rifles, 402.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—The undersigned has been commissioned by the Governor to raise a company of Cavalry, and march it to Camp Butler, before the 25th of August.

Already 102 companies of cavalry have been reported at the office of the Adjutant General, of which only 36 can be accepted. All cavalry men who want to see active service will therefore see the necessity of joining a company already accepted. Broken and incomplete companies stand no chance of being accepted by the Governor, and will unite with companies which are already perfectly organized.

Applications to join my company will be received at headquarters, Sheriff's office, Court House. The company must march on or before the 25th of August.

Farmers and others in the country who want to furnish their own horses will address box 3002, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. ANDREW HENRY LANGHOLZ,
Formerly First Sergeant of Cavalry in the army of Schleswig Holstein.

The undersigned, citizens of Chicago, certify that we are acquainted with Capt. Andrew H. Langholz, that from testimonials in his possession it appears that he has seen nine years active cavalry service in the Schleswig Holstein army, and fought in the two campaigns of 1848 and 1849. From our acquaintance with Captain Langholz and from the high testimonials which he brings from Europe, we feel assured that an opportunity is now offered to those who desire to enlist in the defence of their country, under an officer who understands his duty, both in the field and in the encampment, and whose character is a sufficient guarantee that he will faithfully perform it.

Geo. Manierre, Grant Goodrich, Wm. Bross, Geo. Schneider, Caspar Butz, Benjamin Carpenter, S. G. Gindele, Fred. Letz, Fred. Brotler, Augustus Bruning, Hiram Joy, A. C. Hesing, R. S. Wilson, Wm. L. Church,

Lee County Cavalry.

The Lee County Cavalry Company having been accepted by Governor Yates and assigned to the 3d regiment of Cavalry, to go into camp, near Springfield, on the 19th inst., desire a few more good men to fill up the company. To any one desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, this is an excellent opportunity. Parties desiring to enlist, or wishing any information, will receive a prompt reply by addressing Capt. Prescott Gartlett, or the undersigned, at Sublette, Lee county, Ill.

W. F. HOTT.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post office, for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

D. F. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; T. W. Henderson, Chicago, Ill.; John P. Newton, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Woodworth, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Margaret Foley, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Sophia Harrison, Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. Neill, Chicago, Ill.; Reno & Little, Chicago, Ill.; Thos. Fergus, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.; Robt. Munson, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. J. A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Hanfman, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Wreath, Chicago, Ill.; John Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Garrison, Chicago, Illinois; Wm. Gelsey & Co., Freeport, Ill.; Julia Toomy, Cairo, Ill.; James Southwell, 19th Regt, Quincy, Ill.; Henry W. Burton, Kankakee, Ill.; Miss Harriet Van Deer, Aroma, Ill.; Mrs. Matthias, Effingham, Ill.; Thos. Sollitt, Fox Lake, Ill.; Wm. Tuttle, Hainesville, Ill.; Lathrop, Cole & Co., Three Rivers, Mich.; Mrs. Maria S. Perrin, Maple Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Jean J. Ingham, Charlotte, Mich.; James Partell, St. Joseph, Mo.; Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; Ellen Haughey, St. Louis, Mo.; Patrick Connolly, New York, N. Y.; Stanton Sheldon & Co, New York, N. Y.; Miss L. E. Adams, Whitehall, N. Y.; E. H. Rudd, Kenosha, Wis.; Dana Farrar & Hyde, Boston, Mass.; Lyman Wilson, Denver City, Kansas; Mrs. Thornbury, no directions.

PANORAMA OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.—Mr. A. L. Rawson has completed, and will commence exhibiting at Bryan Hall, on Wednesday evening next, his beautiful Panorama of the War, embracing views of 16 of the points at this time attracting the attention of the public; painted from sketches taken on the spot, by competent artists. The lantern and apparatus used in the exhibition is the best in this country—the lenses being 13½ inches in diameter, and those ordinarily used being but 4½ to 6 inches.

To the public spirit of T. B. BRYAN, Esq., the public are indebted for the favor of having here the largest lantern and best apparatus for using oxy-hydrogen light, that there is on this continent.

Several hundred chromotype and picturesque slides will be used by Mr. Rawson to add variety to the exhibition. From the interest manifested in everything appertaining to active scenes in the present Rebellion, we anticipate his Panorama Exhibition will prove a success.

A DESCENT UPON JUPITER.—About half-past ten o'clock Saturday night the police made a descent upon the "Jupiter Saloon," on Randolph street, near Clark, and arrested about 100 men, together with the singers and musicians. The police were occupied fully an hour in getting the arrested parties to the lockup. Considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—Chas. Blodgett, Commander, leaves for Lake Superior on this evening (12th,) from the foot of South La Salle street. Freight and passengers are solicited.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In this evening's *Journal* there was a notice of my arrest for obtaining money under false pretences.

Such was not the fact. I was arrested for resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, because I expostulated with him for striking a horse over the head with his club. For so doing I was fined. Some of the city officials wishing (I presume) to *work up a job*, had a number of witnesses in court, and then a charge of obtaining money under false pretences was made; but the witnesses themselves hardly knew what they were there for, and no person appearing against me, I was discharged. Is there not enough legitimate work for the police to do without *working up* one? House breaking night after night, and *as yet* no arrest. HENRY GEO. WILLIAMS.

CHICAGO COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—IN CHAMBERS. August 10.

No. 1,233—Sylvester Lynd et al. vs. St. James' Church. Judgment heretofore entered vacated by consent of parties, and suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

No. 1,649—Henry Skiffs vs. Marine Bank, Chicago. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

No. 1,277—Thomas Rushmon vs. S. D. Hinman. Judgment heretofore entered set aside for want of jurisdiction.

No. 1,350—Thomas Rushmon et al. vs. S. D. Hinman. Same as No. 1,277.

No. 1,629—Appeal prayed and allowed. Bond to be filed in twenty days. Amount of bond, $250.

No. 1,630—Judgment and default heretofore entered set aside by consent of parties.

No. 1,396—Royal & Rawson vs. Sarah Reyerson. Default and judgment for $343.19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

No. 449—James Case vs. George W. Brown. Still on trial.

ANDERSON RIFLES.—Every member be at the armory early on this (Monday) evening. Very important business is to be attended to.
SAM'L B. RAYMOND, Capt.

CAMP DOUGLAS, August 9th, 1861.

TO THE "DE KALB RIFLES"—*Fellow Soldiers:* Your substantial gifts of this morning are received. I thank you for your kind consideration and assure you that so long as I am with you, my best endeavors shall be to deserve your approbation and respect.

The offering of the "wounded soldier" was most kindly sent and as gratefully received.
G. W. ROBERTS, Acting Major.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Will find the latest and freshest fruits, vegetables, game, etc., etc., at the eating house of Messrs. Case & Parmelee, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn street. Supper parties supplied, at rooms or at the establishment, on short notice and at reasonable rates. Day board, single meals, and all the comforts and luxuries of a first class restaurant, can there be had. au12x2t

NATIONAL ZOUAVES, ATTENTION.—The members of this company are requested to meet at their armory on Monday, August 12, at 4 P. M. for the purpose of attending to important business.
By order of J. DIXON, Lieut. Com.

WANTED—A situation as governess, or to do light work of any kind—a home more of an object than salary. Apply at the Ministry at Large, 177 Randolph street.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We are happy to learn that this Institution, notwithstanding the general pressure of the times, is doing its usual amount of business. Its patronage is fully up to that of last season. The rooms, as all know who have visited them, are large, airy, and beautifully furnished.

There is quite a number of public school scholars now in attendance, taking advantage of the summer vacation to improve and mature their business qualifications. Quite a number of young ladies are in attendance, some improving their penmanship, and others taking the full course.

GAS FIXTURES.—$20,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 189 Lake street.
jy29-30t H. M. WILMARTH.

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. War Department Infantry Tactics $1.85; Scott's Tactics, $2.75; Hardee, $1.62; Zouave Drill by Ellsworth, $1.00; The Young Recruit, $1.00; Cavalry Tactics, by War Department, $4.38; Bayonet Exercise, McClellan, $1.00; Army Regulations, 1861, $1.68.

MAPS.—Colton's Map of the United States, 50c; Map of the Seat of War, $1.00—small, 50c; Appleton's Maps, 25c each; Lloyd's Railroad Maps, 25c each, All free by mail from the Military Book-store of P. L. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. aug6-6t

☞ The notes of the City Bank of Ottawa will be received on deposit and redeemed in New York exchange at ¼ of 1 per cent., by the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
aug5-15t J. H. WOODWORTH, President.

☞ Cook & McLain, 88 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. e4

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-1y.

MARRIED.

At Cottage Hill, August 6th, by the Rev. Mr. Hemmingway, Rev. A. BALL, of Wisconsin, and LOUISE M. SAYER, of Cottage Hill.

DIED.

In this city, August 9th, GEORGE HENRY, youngest son of J. G. and Eliza Ann Drew, aged eight months.

MONEY.—A safe investment for money during the war—much safer than Banks, Bankers or Stock. $9,000 will buy a first-class Grain and Stock Farm, containing nearly 400 acres, 250 now in grain, pretty much all fenced, good house, water and meadow. Location about 75 miles northwest of Chicago, and 2¼ miles from Railroad Depot. It is a bargain that will bear investigation. IT MUST BE SOLD. Address Post Office Box 972, Chicago. au9-3t

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady who has had several years experience in the education of children, would like a situation as Nursery Governess in a respectable family. Unexceptionable reference given. Address GOVERNESS, Chicago Post Office. au8-3t

HUNT'S AXES.—The Douglas AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Boston, offer for sale at 81 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their Axes and Tools. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold at reduced prices for cash. D. D. DANA, Treasurer.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers. jy15-1y

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible] STEVENS & NORRIS.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, [illegible]

WARRANTY DEEDS — From the Funeral Office, for sale at Tribune Office.

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEEDS at Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1861.

Business, for Chicago, is comparatively dull; but it is plain that trade is gradually and surely reviving. This entire generation has never had any practical experience in war, for the "little brush" we had with Mexico scarcely affected the ordinary business of the country. When, therefore, the rebels dared to attack Fort Sumter, and the loyal States became convinced that we must have a real sanguinary war, perhaps long and exhausting, to maintain the Constitution and the laws against the Confederate traitors of the South, the trade and capital of the country stood appalled; and, as in all such cases, several months were required to recover from the shock. The blow fell with stunning effect upon the West, for the bank issues of Illinois and Wisconsin were largely based on Southern State stocks; and, as the result has shown, from six to eight millions of dollars of Western capital has been swept away by this secession movement.

But in spite of all the misfortunes and the losses of our people, their patriotic devotion to the Government as our fathers made it has never swerved for a moment. They are determined to sustain it at all hazards. It begins to be found that the war, though a terrible calamity, cannot ruin all branches of business. The West must supply our increased armies with provisions, and trade begins to be more active. Our currency, the balance of which will soon be consigned to the flames, has been replaced by the issues of specie paying banks of the Eastern and neighboring States, and what is even vastly better, a large amount of coin has found its way into the hands of the Western people. Hence, prospects are better, and several leading branches of traffic are sensibly improving. Confidence in the power and the resources of the Government to put down the rebellion has been greatly strengthened by the action of Congress, and on every account our business men are engaging in their usual avocations with greater energy. The enterprise and the resources of our people will be found equal to every emergency.

The improving tone in business circles during the past week, with facts previously accumulated, has fully warranted the above paragraphs. Shipments of produce have created an active demand for approved currency, and the Board of Trade and outside rates for New York Exchange have ranged at par to a small fraction above. Probably most of the sales were made at par. The banks buy at par and sell at ½ premium. For coin it can be had at ¼@⅜ per cent. discount. For some time past the demand for currency has been so active, and exchange relatively so plenty, that bankers have ceased to sort Eastern currency. It is now put up and paid out in packages indiscriminately with the bills of neighboring State banks. This state of things gives the good Eastern banks a better opportunity to circulate their bills at the West than they have enjoyed for many years past. The Canada banks have lost it by putting up the price of New York Exchange and thus depreciating their own money to the value of only 98 cents on the dollar. It is still bought here at that figure.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations in the New Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	74¾	74¾
Galena	64½	65¾
Rock Island	40½	41
Burlington and Quincy	57¾	
Illinois Central	64½	65
Tennessee 6s	46½	46
Missouri 6s	44¾	44¾
North Carolina 6s	70	
Virginia 6s	54½	53¾

First Board heavy; 2d Board firm.

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. COMPANY FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1ST TO 8TH:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$15,149.22	$18,099.42	$2,950.20	Inc.
Passengers	6,344.77	5,933.05	411.72	Dec
Mails, &c.	1,250.00	1,100.00	150.00	Dec
	$22,743.99	$25,132.47	$2,388.48	Inc.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly, bu.
Canal	260	558	62939	9352	..	..
G.&C.U.R.R.	550	11358	5786	3000	345	375
C.&R.I.R.R.	795	12250	17150	1000	..	400
Ill. C.	2696	14930	34950	2350	1050	..
C.,B.&Q.R.	468	5578	10196	1201	..	365
C.&N.W.R.R.	1006	9142	..	1200	..	..
C.A.&St.L.RR	No report.					
Total	5073	53836	131021	18103	1395	1140

	Potatoes, bu.	Cattle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High wine, brls.	Live Hogs, No.	Lead, lbs.
Canal	..	..	..	71	..	..
G.&C.U.R.R.	..	28	3120	50	..	..
C.&R.I.R.R.	..	243	..	46	..	..
Ill. C.	..	64	6142	..	450	171938
C.,B.&Q.R.	..	407	16953	..	240	..
N.W.R.R.	94	..	7084	..	..	..
A.&St.L.R.R.	No report.					
Total	94	742	28609	167	690	171938

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar., bu.
To Buffalo	..	11500	70304	22000	..	..
To Oswego	..	13150	43380	..	..	..
Total	..	24650	113684	22000	..	..

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—AUG. 10.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Lumber, ft	690,000	Flour, brls	1,000
Shingles, no	250,000	Wheat, bu	78,850
Salt, brls	1,175	Corn, bu	192,643
Wood, cds	159	Pork, brls	..
Coal, tons	150	Salt, brls	..
Flour, brls	25		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, AUG. 9.

Receipts.		*Shipments.*	
Flour, brls	260	Lumber, ft	47,000
Wheat, bu	558	Staves, no	52,500
Corn, bu	58,545	Posts, no	400
Oats, bu	9,352	Salt, brls	10
Coal, tons	156		

There was a better supply of vessels to-day, and business was more active. The supply of flour was fair, and under a moderate inquiry for Boston and New York the market was firm—with sales of about 2,300 brls, at $5.00 for choice White Winter extras; $4.05 for Red Winter extras; and $3.50@4.20 for fair to choice Spring extras.

The receipts of wheat were more liberal and the market for Spring was a shade easier. Winter Wheat was firmer for No 1 Red, and dull for No 2 Red. About 80,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 80@80½c for No 1 Red; 79c for No 2 Red; 76c for N. W. Club; 74½@75c for No 1 Spring; 71@72c for No 2 Spring; and 61@62c for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet and rather weak on 'Change.

The Corn market was more active, and for round lots an advance of ½@¾c was paid—with sales of about 250,000 bushels, at 27c for River Mixed afloat; 26½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 25½c for Rejected Canal afloat; 26c for Yellow and White in store; 24½@25½c for Mixed in store; and 19@19½c for Rejected.

Oats were in better demand by shippers, and the market advanced ½c per bushel, with sales of about 30,000 bushels at 17c for No. 1 in store, and 18½c for the same afloat. Rye advanced 2@3c per bushel, with sales at 32@35c for No. 1 in store. Barley was neglected. Highwines were sold at 14½c on track. Several lots of good broom corn were sold at $50@55 per ton. A lot of 100 bbls good winter-packed city mess pork was sold at $14.25. Hides are in better demand, and we quote the market ½@¾c higher.

Messrs. Cragin & Co. commenced packing navy beef to-day, and there was a better inquiry for medium beeves at $2.50@2.90. Good beef cattle were also in request by Government contractors, at $3.25. Hogs were generally held at $3.00, but buyers were cautious.

The northerly winds yesterday evening brought a better supply of vessels, and rates of freight were ½@1c lower, with engagements at 9½c for wheat to Oswego, and 5@5½c for corn to Buffalo.

The British Corn Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 22d ult, just come to hand, contains some important information in regard to the crops, markets, &c., in Great Britain, France, and other places.

The storm in Great Britain had damaged spring corn, and wheat was beginning to change color. In some places harvesting had commenced and the result was satisfactory, though some complaints were made of a serious blight, and the weather was somewhat injurious. Potatoes show the disease, and complaints are made of too much wet weather.

There had been large arrivals of American wheat and this had checked the upward tendency in prices. In the London market, 30,000 qrs of wheat from New York, and 10,000 qrs from Montreal were offered.

In Northern Europe prices were firmer, but no advance had been established; while in Southern Europe, including Odessa, Italy, Spain, and the Danubian Principalities lower rates were looked for.

The whole question of prices in Europe seems to hinge on the weather.

The flour trade of Paris had improved; but sales were slow at the advance, and at the close prices were barely maintained.

In the article on "agricultural prospects," the prospect for the crops are said to be favorable with the exception of thinness in wheat and the potato disease. The first week in August is set down for harvesting the commoner sorts of wheat. Several lots of California and Talevera wheat were about ready to cut.

Commercial Effects of the Rebellion on England.

The London *Mark Lane Express* contains an article on the effect of the Rebellion in the United States on England. It says;—"Last year we drew "from the United States grain and meal to the "extent of 2,620,000 qrs., and on the average of the "five previous years, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 qrs. "Our grain wants, whatever they may be, for the "present year, are not likely to be further sup-"plied to any extent from North America; but we "have already paid upwards of £6,000,000 for "them this year. Increased population, troops, "and immigrants, with demands from neighbor-"ing States on the great lakes, are likely to leave "little surplus for shipment in Canada."

Albany Lumber Market—August 7.

Lumber continues to arrive in sufficient quantities to keep up the assortment, though the receipts are only about one-half as much as last year. The stock is accumulating to some extent upon the yards. Trade has been dull generally—a large sale of box, to a New York box maker, on private terms, being the only transaction worthy of note. For many of the articles in our schedule there is no demand, and our quotations of prices for them are nominal.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the 1st week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	11,791,000	1,266	....	3,335,000
1860	14,561,000	1,749	....	5,319,000
1861	4,649,637	969	....	12,609,930

The receipts of boards and scantling continue to fall off, while those of staves are largely on the increase.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to August 8th, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	146,287,362	31,169	49,253	67,573,307
1860	163,172,606	26,771	31,952	58,260,779
1861	94,868,417	29,169	97	68,376,777

The following are the ruling prices at the leading yards:

Pine, clear, ₽ M	$30@33
4th quality, ₽ M	18@20
select box	14@16
Chemung box	11@12
box	11@12
clear, ⅜	28@33
4th quality, ⅜	15@20
select, ⅜	14@17
box, ⅜	10@12

—*Evening Journal.*

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET—August 8.—Corn Exchange—The receipts since yesterday have been 4,697 brls flour, 4,975 bu corn, and 1,375 bu oats. The market for flour remains without change. We quote common brands western at $4; fancy brands, $4.25@4.50; extras at $4.50@4.75; and superior at $5.25@7.50 ₽ bbl, including choice St. Louis. In Southern very little doing, and prices are nominally $5.75@6 for common and fancy; $6.50@7 for extras; $7.50@7.75 for superior. Corn is dull, and prices rule low. We quote western yellow at 51@56c; and western mixed, at 46@50c ₽ bu, as to quality. Rye, 60@65c.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—Aug. 8.—There is very little movement in flour to-day, and no change to notice in the market, which is dull; 300 bbls late inspected Pennsylvania superfine sold at $4.50; 200 bbls Ohio extra at the same figures, and 500 bbls Delaware mills do, the latter fresh ground, from new wheat, on terms kept private. The trade are buying in a small way only at $3.75@4 for western superfine; $4.25@4.75 for old stock and fresh ground Pennsylvania; $4.50@5.25 for extras; $4.75@5.75 for family, and $6@6.50 ₽ bbl for fancy lots, according to brand and freshness. The receipts are moderate for the season. Rye flour is not inquired for, and dull at $3 ₽ bbl. Corn meal is in light stock, and 100 bbls Brandywine sold at $3 ₽ bbl. The receipts to-day are 1,280 bbls flour, 3,975 bushels wheat, 640 bushels Corn, and 3,430 bushels oats.

CLEVELAND GRAIN MARKET—Aug. 9.—Wheat—Sales 1 car red at 88c; 1 car do at 90c; 2 cars do at 91c; and 4 cars white at 95c. Corn—Sales 3000 bu at 32c. Oats—Dull at 22c. Highwines—Sale 85 brls at 16c.

DETROIT—Aug. 9.—The receipts for 24 hours aggregate 1,253 brls flour and 2,041 bu wheat. Flour—Dull at yesterday's quotations; $3.75@4 for red and $4.00@4.25 for white. The tendency seems to be downward. Wheat—Owing to the improvement at New York, our market has advanced 1@2c with an active demand, but with very little offering except by teams. The street rates now are 82c for red and 95c for white. Lots free on board 2c higher. Sales from wagons 1,400 bu at those rates. Corn—No change. Sales 1,400 bu at 32c. Oats—In good demand at 22@23c. Barley—Nothing doing. Nominal rate 80@85c per cwt.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Aug. 8.—The market is more active. To Liverpool:—175,000 bu corn at 8½d in bulk, and 8¾@9d in ship's bags; 25,000 bu wheat in ship's bags at 9½d@9¾d; 2,500 brls flour at 2s 3d; 200 bales hops at ½d, and 200 pkgs lard at 25s. To London:—3,500 brls flour at 2s 9d; 200 bales hops at ½d, and 28,000 bu wheat at 9½d@10d. To Havre:—18,000 bu wheat in shipper's bags at 18c. To Bristol:—12,000 bu. wheat at 10d, and a vessel to the same port, with 18,000 bu wheat at 10d. A British bark with 18,000 bu wheat to Londonderry at 11½d.

MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET—Aug. 9.—Flour—Receipts, 1,335 brls. Sales 200 brls "Stone Mills," (a fancy city brand) extra at $4.75. For ordinary to choice country extra, about $3.70@4 would be the present market prices. Offerings light. Wheat—Receipts, 24,853 bu. Market firm and ½c better, closing at 76@81c for the two leading grades in store. Sales 17,400 bu No. 2 in store at 76c; 22,000 bu No 1 in store at 81c; 2,600 bu do del at 83c; 300 bu extra at 83c del; and 1,100 bu do at 84c.

MONTREAL MARKET—August 8.—Flour scarce and in good demand; sales 2,000 brls of No. 1 super on the spot at $4.30@4.45; sales of 5,000 brls for September delivery at $4.40. Wheat better; 96c offered and refused for good Canada Spring; 91c refused for Chicago; 95@96c asked. Ashes dull at $5.45 for pots and $5.75 for pearls. Freights dearer; 3s 3d for flour and 8d 6d for grain to Liverpool; 3s@3s 3d to the Clyde; 4s and 7s 6d to London with engagements.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 10, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Declined ½c. The engagements were as follows:—To Oswego: Schr. Enterprise, wheat, at 9½c. To Buffalo: Schrs. John Thursby, Wm. Case, Kenosha, Amelia, Cape Horn, A. E. Hart—all with corn, at 5c; barks Great West and Naomi, schrs. A. J. Rich and Autocrat, corn, at 5½c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,092 brls. Market firm. Sales, 100 brls [illegible] choice white winter on private terms; 100 brls "F F F" do at $5.00 delivered; 80 brls "Egyptian" do at $5.00 delivered; 100 brls "Star Mills" red winter at $4.05 delivered; 100 brls good White Winter extra at $4.90 delivered; 50 brls Janesville "Atlantic" Spring extra at $3.85 delivered; 50 brls "Magnolia" round hoop extra at $3.95 delivered; 100 brls "Batavia" round hoop at $3.75 delivered; 100 brls "Winona" round hoop at $3.95 delivered; 100 brls "Cedar River" at $3.55 delivered; 100 brls [illegible] at $3.50 delivered; 100 brls good extra at $3.60 delivered; 100 brls "Snelburne" on private terms; 160 brls Janesville "Center" at $4.00 delivered; 50 brls "Phenix" super at $2.70 delivered; 44 brls super at $2.90 delivered; 40 brls "Wisconsin Mills" super at $2.95 delivered; 108 brls "Stark" super at $2.90 delivered; 100 brls "Prairie" super at $3.00 delivered; 100 brls "Ionic" at $4.00 delivered; 50 brls "Peerless" choice spring extra at $4.20 delivered; 80 brls "American" at $3.70 delivered; 200 brls good spring extra at $3.65 delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 55,836 bu; shipped, 24,650 bu. Market easier. Sales—WINTER—2,000 bu No. 1 Red in store at 80½c; 1,400 bu do at 80c; 1,500 bu No. 2 Red in store at 79c. SPRING—1,300 bu N. W. Club in store at 76c; 60,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 75c; 1,400 bu do at 74½c; 15,000 bu at 74½c; 3,500 bu new crop do at 75c; 800 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 71c; 5,000 bu do at 71½c; 12,000 bu do at 72c; 1,000 bu new crop do at 72c; 1,200 bu Rejected Spring in store at 61c.

CORN—Received, 131,021 bu; shipped, 113,684 bu. Market active and firmer. Sales: 10,000 bu River Mixed, at 27c afloat; 20,000 bu Canal Mixed, at 26½c afloat; 17,000 bu do at 27c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu good Rejected Canal at 25½c afloat; 4,500 bu Yellow in store at 26c; 1,800 bu do in sks at 27c on track; 2,000 bu White in store at 26c; 85,000 bu Mixed in store at 25c; 16,000 bu do at 25½c; 20,000 bu do at 25c; 3,000 bu do at 24½c—gold; 7,000 bu May receipts Mixed in store at 21½c; 4,000 bu May and June receipts do at 22c; 1,000 bu June receipts do at 24c; 15,000 bu Rejected in store at 19c; 1,000 bu do at 19½c.

OATS—Received, 18,103 bu; shipped, 22,000 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales, 12,500 bu No. 1, at 18½c afloat; 20,000 bu do at 17c in store.

RYE—Received, 1,395 bu. Market advanced 3@5c. Sales, 1,200 bu No. 1 in store at 35c; 1,500 bu do at 32c f. o. b.

BARLEY—Received, 1,140 bu. Market dull and nominal.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet. Sales, 100 brls country at 14½c on track.

ALCOHOL—Nominal, at 29@33c per gal.

MESS PORK—100 brls winter packed city at $14.25.

LARD—Nominal, at 7@7½c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 6@7c.

HIDES—In better request and firmer. Sales today at the following quotations: Dry Flint, 8½@9c; extra lots do at 9c; Dry Salted, 7½@8c; Green Salted, 4½@4½c; Green, 3½@4c.

PELTS—In good demand. We quote: August Shearlings, 25c; Lamb skins, 25@35c.

WOOL—Good tub washed at 20@24c. Little or no inquiry for fleece wool.

BUTTER—Common firkin and roll dull at 5@6c; Good Dairy in request at 8@9c.

EGGS—Sound in limited request at 5c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ₽ doz. Turkeys, 5c ₽ lb.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In demand at $1.20@1.50 ₽ doz.

POTATOES—Good scarce and in demand at 40@50c ₽ bushel.

APPLES—Demand fair and supply light, with sales of fair to good in round lots at $1.00@2.00 ₽ brl.

PEACHES—In good demand at $1.00@2.00 ₽ basket.

BROOM CORN—2 tons good at $55.00; 5 tons good at $50.00.

BRAN—18 tons Bran in bulk at $4.00 ₽ ton on track.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 742 Beeves, 690 Hogs. The market for Beef cattle to-day was more active and a shade better, on account of a good demand by government, and also some inquiry by a city packer. Several round lots of good beeves were sold for government at $3.25 and for packing at $2.50@2.90. Hogs were firm but not active—sellers generally holding at $3.00. The sales were:

45 Beeves, averaging	1250	lbs at	$3.25
21	1435	lbs at	3.25
48	1250	lbs at	3.25
33	1225	lbs at	2.80
21	1100	lbs at	2.62½
10	1240	lbs at	2.80
14	1332	lbs at	2.90
10	1000	lbs at	2.25
16	1040	lbs at	2.24
11	985	lbs at	2.12½
140 Hogs	265	lbs at	3.00
48	210	lbs at	2.80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—ASHES—Continue in fair request; sales 80 brls at $5.25 for pots; $5.37½ for pearls.

FLOUR—Export and home trade demand less active but prices generally without important change; sales 11,600 brls at $4.25@4.30 for super state; $4.45@4.55 for extra state; $4.20@4.30 for super western; $4.40@4.65 for common to medium extra western; $5@5.65 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.10@6.10 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Canadian flour rules steady with sales of 480 brls at $4.25@4.30 for super and $4.45@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour—Steady, at $2.50@3.95. Corn meal—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—More active and firmer; sales 1,300 brls at 16½@17c.

GRAIN—Wheat continues limited and with a good export demand, chiefly for France, prices have advanced 1@2c. Sales 12,300 bus Chicago spring at 92c@$1.00; 16,900 bus northwestern club at $1.00@1.02; 82,250 bus Milwaukee club at $1.03@1.05; 28,000 bus inferior do at 87@95c; 16,800 bus amber Green Bay, spring at $1.08@1.10; 3,250 bus white western at $1.25@1.30; 2,000 bus white Kentucky at $1.35@1.38; 18,500 bus winter red western at $1.18@1.22, the inside price in store. Rye a shade firmer. Sales 1,100 bus Canada at 53c and 1,500 bus western at 50c. Barley dull and nominally unchanged. Corn—With only moderate receipts of common and a good export demand, the market prices have advanced 1c ₽ bus. Sales 80,000 bus at 48@48½c for good to prime shipping; 42@45c for inferior do; 36c for damaged; 50@51c for western yellow. Oats quiet and steady. Sales at 25@28c for Canada; 31½@33c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—In pork only a very moderate business doing and the market is higher. Sales 400 bbls at $15.37@15.50 for mess, closing at $15.25 and $10.25 for prime. Beef dull, and prices without change. Small sales at $4@4.50 for prime; $5@5.50 for mess; $9@11.25 for re-packed mess, and $12.50@13.12 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams in limited request at $14@14.50 for western. Cut meats are a little more active at unchanged prices. Sales 450 pkgs at 4½@5.00 for shoulders, and $5.00@6.50 for hams. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet and steady. Sales 100 brls at 8½@9c. Butter selling at 7@10½c for Ohio, and 8@14c for state. Cheese in good request for export at 6@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw is without further improvement. Sales 1,164 hhds Cuba at 5½@6⅜c; 37 hhds Porto Rico at 7⅛c. Molasses continues very firm, but there is very little activity in the market. Sales 80 hhds Porto Rico at 30@40c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10.—Flour unchanged. Sales at $4.25@4.50 for fancy from spring wheat. Wheat—In good milling demand, but nothing doing for want of stock. Corn scarce. Sales 6,500 bus Indiana at 36c. Other grains quiet. LAKE IMPORTS—1,000 bus wheat, 6,400 bus corn. CANAL EXPORTS—7,100 bus corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... August 10.

Stmr Minnesota, Clark, Sarnia, 300 cds wood from Grand Traverse.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 141 pkgs fish.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 1,390 [illegible].
Bark City of Buffalo, Brown, Buffalo.
Bark City of Chicago, Lyon, Buffalo.
Bark Great West, McArthur, Buffalo, 1,408 brls salt.
Bark Colorado, Brant, Buffalo.
Bark Naomi, Wood, Buffalo, 1,003 brls salt.
Bark Wm Sturgis, Falch, Buffalo, 150 tons coal, 9 cds wood.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Weeden, Herd, Saginaw, 103 m lumber.
Schr Orion, Evers, St. Paul's Pier, 1,018 railroad ties, 10 cds wood.
Schr Wm Case, Beckwith, Bay City, 125 m lumber.
Schr Shank, Vanderveck, St. Joseph, 145 railroad ties, 20 cds wood.
Schr Crusader, Coats, Kalamazoo, 200 m shingles, 11 cds wood.
Schr Enterprise, Gilmore, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Cape Horn, Lee, Buffalo.
Schr Elbe, Rager, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr John Thursby, Colley, Buffalo.
Scow Laurel, McVay, Pier Cove, 51 cds wood.
Scow Planet, Allen, Bay City, 105 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Aug. 10.

Prop Barber, Brown, Grand Haven.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 16,460 bushels wheat.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 182 bls broom corn, 18,000 bu corn, 100 sks corn, 284 brls pork, lot sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 20 brls flour, 10 tons mdse, sundries.
Prop Free State, Rounds, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn, 2000 bu wheat, 1000 brls flour.
Bark Colorado, Brant, Buffalo, 24,500 bu corn.
Schr Mohegan, Warner, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr Elbe, Rager, Muskegon.
Schr Enterprise, Gilmore, Oswego, 13,360 bush wheat.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Jalco, Oswego, 16,000 bush wheat.
Schr Harmon, Burke, Buffalo, 17,600 bu corn.
Schr Oriole, Turnbull, Buffalo, 19,300 bu corn.
Schr Griswold, Tall, Port Colborne, 16,925 bush corn.
Schr Morrisey, Spencer, Point Betsey, 17 brls salt.
Schr Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Cape Horn, Lee, Buffalo, 13,300 bu corn.
Schr Orion, Evers, St. Joseph.
Schr Wm. Case, Hand, Oswego, 14,500 bu corn.
Schr Massey, Giffany, Oswego, 13,150 bu wheat.
Schr Grape Shot, Chandler, Buffalo, 17,500 bush corn.
Schr Crusader, Coats, Kalamazoo.
Schr Shank, Vanderbeck, St. Joseph.
Schr Emes, Nicholson, Oswego, 14,000 bu corn.
Scow Laurel, McVay, Pier Cove.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... Aug. 9, 1861.

A Leach, Lasalle, 156 tons coal.
Antelope, Lasalle, 3,800 bu corn, 260 brls flour, 71 brls highwines.
York State, Lasalle, 4,877 bu corn, 558 bu wheat.
Angola, Lasalle, 4,068 bu corn, 1,353 bu oats.
Queen City, Lasalle, 5,260 bu corn.
Mariner, Morris, 5,200 bu corn.
Clyde, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn.
Mazeppa, Morris, 4,800 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 3,000 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats.
Josephine, Kankakee, 2,329 bu corn.
Humboldt, Joliet, 4,200 bu corn.
J B Preston, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.
Leonard, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 6,500 bu oats.

CLEARED ... Aug. 9.

Gen Scott, Lasalle, 10 brls salt.
Alice, Lasalle, 40 m lumber.
Burnham, Lasalle, light.
Oscar, States Prison, 42,500 staves, 10,000 heading.
Aleona, Morris, 7,000 lumber, 400 posts.
Lemont, Lockport, 6,400 mdse.
Merriam, Morris, light.
Alexander, Lockport, light.
Aguila, South, light.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—August 9.—Up—Props Prairie State, Akron, Dunkirk, Missouri, Rocket, Tonawanda; bark S. A. Marsh; brigs H. R. Seymour, Ocean, D. Ferguson; schrs G. Steel, H. L. Whitman, Dreadnaught, Rush, Col. Fairchild, Persian, Bermuda, Utica, J. F. Kirtland, F. Henry, Mountaineer, J. C. Riggs, N. P. Goodell, F. Crawford.
Down—Stmr City of Cleveland; props Granite State, Omar Pasha, Iron City, Baltic; bark A. Stevens; schrs Wings of the Wind, W. M. Arbuckle, Minnesota, Maple Leaf, Comet, Sea Bird. Weather warm and sultry, with light easterly breeze.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 7th—		
Prop Bay State	Ogdensburgh	Cleveland.
Schr Northerner	Dundas	Erie.
Schr Helen	Kingston	Cleveland.
On the 8th—		
Steamer Amity	Montreal	Chatham.
Prop Michigan	Ogdensburgh	Detroit.
Bark Canada	Kingston	Wallaceburg.
Schr Twin Sister	Montreal	Cleveland.
Schr John Rice	Oswego	Detroit.
Schr M A Rankin	Prescott	Cleveland.
Schr Alliance	Toronto	Cleveland.
Schr Advance	Oswego	Chicago.
Schr W. H. Merritt	St. Catharines	Chicago.
Schr J C Wheeler	Clayton	Bear Creek.
Vessels Bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 7th—		
Schr C Woodford	Toledo	Oswego.
Vessels discharging at the elevator:		
Schr San Jacinto	Chicago	Chicago.

Miscellaneous

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$[illegible]	20 horse power	$1,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Letz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his
Residence at Racine, Wisconsin.
The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of the town. Built of wood and lined through with brick—42 feet front, inclusive of wing; marble mantels, bathroom, cellar, two wells, cistern, together with all required out buildings, good barn, wood and ash houses &c., &c. ample grounds, handsomely laid out with graveled carriage and foot walks,
VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS.
With a fine garden—eastern front of 180 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan.
Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake, with a fine elevation and perfectly healthy; about ten thousand inhabitants; fine roads, schools and churches. The schools are established and conducted upon the same principles as those of Chicago, and the town is pronounced the handsomest in Northwest. Accessible four times per day by rail. Would be sold on time or exchanged for Chicago property, and the difference if any, will be paid in cash or by assuming a mortgage. WM. A. MURPHY, 58 Clark street, N. Y. Central Railroad Office, Or address P. O. Box 3235.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago. This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush and put in suitable condition for Pic Nic Parties. Stands for speakers, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. The Grove is a living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of beautiful level prairie, well adapted for Cricket and other athletic sports. This Grove will easily accommodate 5,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it has unrivalled attractions.
Special Trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ATTENTION, SCAMMON LIGHT INFANTRY.—There will be a meeting of this Company at their Armory on Monday evening, August 12th, for the ELECTION OF OFFICERS. It is desired that every member will be present precisely at 8 o'clock.
H. M. DUPEE, J. W. D. KELLEY, Committee.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against S. LIND are requested to file them with me for adjustment, and all persons indebted to him are hereby notified to make payment to us.
D. J. ELY, WM. OSBORN, Assignees.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Any one having a Horse and not wishing to use him, and would like to let a careful person have the use of him for his keeping, can hear of a good chance by inquiring at the United States Express Office.

CASH FOR REAL ESTATE.—Any person having property on Wabash or Michigan Avenue for sale CHEAP FOR CASH may address "R," Drawer 5827, Post Office, with description of lot and price. Lot of 20 to 30 feet front with small, comfortable house preferred. Propositions for house and lot elsewhere in the city will be entertained.

TWELFTH STREET WOOD YARD.
D. H. ELDRED,
Dealer in WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Office and Yard Twelfth street, near the cor. of Clark. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, [illegible] THOS. E. WOOD & CO.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a young man of experience, a situation as Teller in a Bank or Cashier in a Mercantile or Produce House. [illegible] Address "H. S. J.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Plain Cook wanted in a private family; either American, Scotch, English or German. To a neat smart girl good wages will be paid. None need apply but those who know how to do their work neatly. Address Box 3007 Post Office.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a Dry Goods, Clothing or Grocery House; having had experience in all of the above branches of business, and can speak both German and English language. The best of reference can be given. Address "G. C." at this office.

WANTED—To exchange a Brick Residence, entirely new, and containing ten rooms, in Evanston, Ill., for good salable Boots and Shoes or Clothing. Address "L. W. C." Tribune Office.

WANTED—In a small family, an English, American or German Woman to do general housework. Must be a good Cook and come well recommended. Apply at No. 258 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—By a graduate of a first-class College of five years' experience in High and Graded Schools, a situation as Principal or Assistant in a School of that description, or Academy. In addition to ordinary branches of a thorough collegiate course, will teach German. Best of references given. Address, stating salary, &c., "TEACHER," Box 438, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—TEACHER, TUTOR—A graduate of Harvard College, who has been engaged in teaching during the last ten years, wishes to obtain a situation as Teacher or Private Tutor, either in the city or country. He has letters from gentlemen in New England. Thorough instruction given in all branches preparatory to college or business life. Address "TUTOR," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Exchange for a House and Lot of about the same value, 160 acres of good land in Franklin County, Iowa, in a thriving neighborhood, about twelve miles from Iowa Falls, on the Iowa River, a town noted for fine building stone, and in the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad boundary, which cost the subscriber $8.25 in cash. For further information please to address the subscriber, Chicago Post Office, General Delivery, for a short time, stating where an interview can be had. D. B. FOWLER.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. Also—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.
The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.
Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4253.

$8578500.—Wanted to purchase a good Second-Hand Safe cheap. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Agent, No. 97 South Clark street. Post Office Box 939.

200 SHOEMAKERS AND 100 FITTERS wanted immediately at No. 33 Lake street, up stairs. Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3340. THOMPSON, WHITNEY & CO.

LOT WANTED—A Desirable Lot for a Dwelling House, located above Twelfth street, and between State street and the Lake, is wanted in Exchange for a fine Warehouse and Dwelling situated in a flourishing city within 100 miles of Chicago. The property affords a permanent business, a comfortable home and a sure income of from $500 to $800 per annum to any person with ordinary business habits. For further particulars apply to J. L. LEE, No. 22 Clark st., or address Box 6151 Chicago Post Office. A Photograph of the Property can be seen at 22 Clark street. The above property is valued at $8,500.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR
The Sixteenth Regiment of
UNITED STATES INFANTRY.
Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 134 West Randolph street. Anybody procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The two story Dwelling House, corner of Rucker and West Indiana streets. Rent eight dollars per month in advance. Inquire at Room No. 3 Hilliard's Block, corner of South Water and Clark streets.

TO RENT.—One of those splendid Stores and Basements under the Sherman House, on Clark street. Inquire of ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, No. 51 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Intending soon to remove our stock of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., to our New Store (96 and 98 South Water street, opposite "Board of Trade Rooms,") we offer the Store we now occupy for rent. The building is 22x150 feet, very strong and suitable for Packing House, Machine Shop, Livery Stable, or any heavy business. For particulars inquire at our Office on the premises. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Nos. 190 and 192 Washington street, between Wells and Franklin streets.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, bath room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in complete order and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4148, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington-st., Office No. 6.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 118 Lake street, (up stairs) over Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Tavern Stand, in a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Regular station for the Northwestern Stage Company during the winter months. A cash buyer can get a bargain. For full particulars address "T. & K," Minneiska, Minn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Doing a good business, well located, for a Physician desiring an office practice in connection with the sale of Drugs in Chicago. Address Box 2193 Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—An excellent opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to engage in the lumber business. A large SAW MILL at Green Bay, all complete and in good running order, with 1850 acres of pine land, is offered in exchange for property in Chicago, or improved farms in Illinois. For particulars address P. O. Box 3673, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Eastern manufacturers, for sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, 90 Clark street.

FOR SALE—At low rates, 200 tons best brand Soap-Makers Soda Ash, by JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 18 and 20 River street.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, In McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia R. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. H. HOUGH, 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of Front Rooms to rent with board in a private family, located on Wabash avenue, north of Adams street. Address Post Office Box 1948.

BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating either families or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 223 and 225 South Clark street. Terms for single gentlemen, $3.50 per week. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—A front Parlor and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. References required.

BOARDING.—A few Boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 Lasalle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen, can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Location very desirable.

Scales

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES,
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
35 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY,
OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST.
OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

NEW PATENT LAW.—BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. [illegible] Offices: Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office); St. Louis, Mo., (old Custom House); Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block); London, (England); Paris, (France). Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S
Cast Steel
CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS.
We are prepared to fill orders for these
CELEBRATED BELLS
At New York Prices, With Freight Added.
Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. [illegible]
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin Plate, LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 12th,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
From the citizens of Chicago to
MR. J. H. McVICKER.
And last performance of the season [illegible]
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
Grandfather Whitehead ... Mr. McVicker.
GRAND DANCE ... BY THE ... GALE SISTERS.
To conclude with the petite Comedy of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Golightly in want of Five Shillings ... Mr. McVicker.
☞ NOTICE.—The Theatre will re-open [illegible] time with an entire new Drama [illegible] ANGEL OF MOONLIGHT, in which will appear the great artist, MR. SOTHERN.

THE PANORAMA OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, WITH EXHIBIT at BRYAN HALL, On Wednesday Evening, August 14th. Music by the Great Union Band [illegible] COMICAL AFTERPIECE. SEE SMALL BILLS. Admission ... 25 Cents. ☞ To commence at 8 o'clock.

ANTONIO BROTHERS' GREAT SHOW! AND Jas. Melville's Australian Circus.
Among the many specialities of the [illegible]
JAS. MELVILLE, the Great Australian, M'LLE JEANETTE ELLSLER, MADAME MELVILLE, M'LLE ZOYRA, NAT. AUSTIN, TOM OSBORN, TOM TITUS, FRANK AND GEORGE MELVILLE, W. A. CONOVER, SIG. DUVAL.
With a numerous corps of Auxiliaries, all under the personal superintendence of the managing proprietors, THE ANTONIO BROTHERS. [illegible] ADMISSION TO ALL ... 25 cents.

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements [illegible] Steam Propellers on alternate days with NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS. Numbering twenty nine first class [illegible] steamers now offer to the mercantile and public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and property from the Eastern, Western [illegible] States. The Company's [illegible] consisting of
130 Canal Boats.
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the Propeller Lines, and offer superior inducements for [illegible]
THE WESTERN EXPRESS (Owned and operated by this Company) with the New York Central Railroad, with the various Railroads leading West, following Lines of Propellers on the Upper Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Boats.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin [illegible] For bills lading and contracts apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.; HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent; [illegible] S. G. CHASE, Agent, 112 Pier, Albany; [illegible]
CONSIGNEES: BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON R. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. J. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN ALLEN, Jr., Detroit, Mich. DUTTON & RAYMOND, Milwaukee, Wis. KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis. J. F. KIRKLAND, [illegible]
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. 1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season [illegible] FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE. For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE. [illegible]

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements [illegible] Line of First-Class Screw Steamers: HUNTER, 590 tons, Capt. [illegible]; EDITH, 549 tons, Capt. L. [illegible]; ONTONAGON, 547 tons, Capt. [illegible]; SUN, 549 tons, Capt. [illegible]. To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R. For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R. for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with steamers, DAILY, for Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the safe transportation of any and all property consigned to their care. ☞ Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan will find it to their interest to ship by this line [illegible] DAYS TIME. For further particulars apply to [illegible] Gen'l Western Ag't, Foot State Street.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 160 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old [illegible] as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture [illegible] PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES, Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, [illegible] Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, [illegible] ☞ Please call and examine this stock.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON [illegible]

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—There have been eight [illegible] Please call at 153 Dearborn [illegible] Post Office, and try for yourself. [illegible] drop a line to Box 3943. Mrs. A. L. [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, [illegible] METALIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and [illegible]

20,000 BU. BARLEY [illegible] Cheap for Cash [illegible] 9 Board of Trade [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES AND KETTLES, of different sizes [illegible] VINCENT, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WE
Office, No. 51 Clark Stre

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year
Daily, delivered in city, per week
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months
Tri-Weekly, per year
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)
" 3 copies
" 5 copies
" 10 copies
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribun

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861.

COL. JENNISON.

This distinguished fighting man of K was in this city last evening. He w leave for Leavenworth in a few da where, as commander of a regiment his boys, he will do good service to t country. The secessionists of the We ern border will give him a wide berth.

LYON'S POSITION.

Latest accounts from Springfield, Mi souri, represent General Lyon as anxio to finish up his business with McCulloch and as speedily as possible. He had thrown out his troops in strategetic positions invite a battle, and his advance guard e joyed a skirmish with a party of the re els, last Thursday, putting them to flig as usual. The loss in this affair, if any, not stated. General Lyon relies whol upon the discipline, enthusias and efficiency of his corps, an upon the service of his splendid a tillery. McCulloch's crowd number som 21,000, but are far more formidable in fig ures than in the field. They d not seem disposed, as yet, t gratify the Federal troops wit a battle, but Gen. Lyon is not the man t await the pleasure of an enemy. Wher he sees a head he hits it; and McCulloch's is in the direct line of an impending blow.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

A despatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Garibaldi has tendered his services to the United States, and that he has *been appointed a Brigadier-General*. The statement that he had offered his rare abilities as a military chief to the Government was made some days since in the columns of the New York *Evening Post*—excellent authority—but the fact of the acceptance we had not before observed. If it shall prove true, the loyal hearts of the country will rejoice with exceeding great joy. Garibaldi is half an American already—having passed several years in New York and California, after the unfortunate overthrow of Italian freedom in 1848. Having at last rescued the country of his birth, he comes to lend his matchless energy and courage to the country of his adoption.

PILLOW.

Our Cairo dispatches assert that Gen. Pillow is getting out of Missouri about as fast as he can, and taking all his marauders back to Memphis. We are quite prepared to believe this news. If there is anything that Pillow is good for beside ditch digging, it is retreating. It is a pity on the whole that he did not remain a few days longer. Three well appointed columns of Gen. Fremont's men were headed towards him—one at Bird's Point, one at Cape Girardeau, and one at Ironton—to say nothing of a small flotilla of gun boats which arrived at Cairo yesterday.

We have a faint recollection that Pillow issued a proclamation a short time since in which he talked of expelling some persons from Missouri, and of showing no quarter to others. His subsequent movements have not been quite in keeping with that famous "spout." Fremont will overtake him in Tennessee before long, and make him eat a whole quire of his own proclamation.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

It is reported, *via* Louisville, that Parson Brownlow's paper, the Knoxville *Whig*, has been suppressed by rebel troops under Gen. Zollicoffer. The plucky and patriotic parson will not have long to suffer under this ignominy and outrage. His property will be restored to him and he can soon have his choice from among the rebel presses of Tennessee for anything they may have destroyed, injured or pillaged in his office.

Return of the Wisconsin First.

The 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel J. C. Starkweather, which has been in Gen. Patterson's (now Banks') division, on the upper Potomac, will return this week, its three months having expired. They expected to break up their camp at Pleasant Valley, opposite Harper's Ferry, on Monday, and return west via Harrisburgh; and their passage through Chicago may be looked for on Thursday. The first regiment to return from the wars, they will be received with signal honors here as well as in Wisconsin.

Iowa Troops.

Five companies of the Four Iowa Regiment, Col. Dodge, lately in camp at Council Bluffs, have arrived in St. Louis via St. Joseph and Hannibal. The remainder are expected in a few days. There are now seven Iowa regiments in the field, whenever Gen. Fremont shall give the word.

The Camp at Ironton, Mo.

The Federal camp at Ironton, Mo., now comprises the 21st Illinois Regiment, Col. Grant; the 24th Illinois, Col. Hecker; the 6th Missouri, Col Bland, one battery of artillery, and a squad of cavalry.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Hon. Paul Dillingham declines the Democratic nomination for Governor of Vermont, because he has no heart for a party contest now, at a time when patriots should give all their individual attention to the country. He says he will not consent now to recognize old party lines, or to be instrumental in having old political distinctions remembered—hard as it may be to forget the differences of a life-time.

☞ The 14th Illinois Regiment, Col. Palmer, left Sturgeon, Mo., on Saturday and arrived at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, on Sunday morning.

Condition of the Armies.

Though the journals very properly avoid the publication of all news which might be made to convey intelligence to the enemy, and only general intelligence respecting the movements of the National armies is made known, we are most happy to be able to assure the public, from facts beyond dispute which have been communicated to us, that *at no time since the commencement of hostilities has the National cause been so strong or so hopeful as now*, in point of numbers, organization, discipline, efficiency, the army of the East under Gen. McClellan, and the army of the West under Gen. Fremont, are immensely superior to their highest previous condition. Of what Gen. McClellan has accomplished we already know something, and we are also aware that he has inspired both the forces under him and the country at large with that confidence which is one of the first requisites of successful generalship; but of Gen. Fremont's progress we know, from the fact that his theatre of action is remote from us, not so well informed. On this head, however, a single fact can well represent many, and we state that *the three months' volunteers of his army have re-enlisted for the war*, we say enough to show fully the popular feeling of the great West toward both the General and the Union of which he is a champion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Movements on the River.

The Keokuk packet Sucker State, arrived on Saturday, having on board 400 troops, whom she disembarked at the Arsenal. The Black Hawk, Upper Mississippi packet, arrived yesterday morning, or late Saturday night, with 500 thoroughly armed soldiers of the Iowa Fourth, from Hannibal. The Black Hawk remained at the foot of Chesnut street some time, and then passed down the river, probably to the Arsenal. The Empress has made a trip with ordnance, &c., to Cairo, returned on Saturday evening. Her pilot, Hiram Hall, asserts that upon opposite Price's landing, which is 35 miles above Cairo, he saw a body of six or seven rebels—scouts he supposed them to be, who leveled their muskets at him, but as he got the boat immediately away from shore, … effective distance, the rebels did not … The City of Alton, G. W. Graham, and D. A. … were all at the wharf yesterday. The War Eagle got in on Saturday afternoon from Keokuk, with 900 troops, and passed down to the Arsenal. The Iatan, from the upper river, got in … fully, full of troops, and passed on to the … The Desmoines, black with soldiers, with a … showing here and there, and band … came opposite the city at 5 P. M. yesterday. She … returned to the upper end of the … She was direct from St. Charles.—St. … Democrat, 12th.